

THE British-Californian

Twelfth Year

JUNE, 1908

Price 10 cts

Jamaica The Beautiful

THE romantic island of Jamaica is perhaps the most beautiful of Britain's colonies. "Xaymaca," a combination of two words signifying water and wood—from which the name Jamaica is derived—describes exactly the characteristics of the island. The abundance of trees and vegetation is remarkable. Indian corn grows luxuriantly, while the wild guinea-grass reaches a height of from four to six feet, and is superior to any other for pasturage.

Jamaica holds a notable place in British history. It has witnessed the warfare of British, French and Spaniards. Rodney, Nelson and Benbow knew it well in their fighting days, and the latter lies buried in Jamaica earth. Discovered by

ston its chance of becoming prominent. Port Royal, which is now used only as a military and naval station, was formerly the seat of government, but earthquakes and hurricanes occurred there with such frequency that finally the seat of commerce was transferred to Spanish Town, and ultimately to Kingston. The latter town has the finest harbor in the West Indies, and has grown considerably of late years, especially since being boomed as a winter health resort. It has a population of 50,000 people, about one-fifteenth of the total of the island, and is quite up-to-date in the matter of electric street cars, gas and electric light, and telephone service.

It was to Port Royal, the sea-port of Spanish Town, that



FORT ROYAL, THE OLD CAPITAL OF JAMAICA.

Columbus in 1494, the island soon became the scene of fighting between rival parties of Spaniards, a period of anarchy which terminated only to be followed by a war of extermination on the part of the Spaniards against the native inhabitants, the Caribs. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, Jamaica gradually became the headquarters of all the buccaneers of the Western seas. In 1655, during the time of Oliver Cromwell, the island was captured for England by Admiral Penn. Thus it is one of Britain's oldest colonies.

Kingston has been capital of the island since 1872. Curiously enough, it was a terrible earthquake which gave King-

ston its chance of becoming prominent. Port Royal, which is now used only as a military and naval station, was formerly the seat of government, but earthquakes and hurricanes occurred there with such frequency that finally the seat of commerce was transferred to Spanish Town, and ultimately to Kingston. The latter town has the finest harbor in the West Indies, and has grown considerably of late years, especially since being boomed as a winter health resort. It has a population of 50,000 people, about one-fifteenth of the total of the island, and is quite up-to-date in the matter of electric street cars, gas and electric light, and telephone service.

It was to Port Royal, the sea-port of Spanish Town, that the British admiral Rodney brought his prizes in 1782, after his victory over the combined French and Spanish fleets under de Grasse, which victory saved Jamaica from invasion. A fine monument to his memory is one of the attractions of the town.

Jamaica is more populous in proportion to its size than Spain, Turkey, Russia, and some other European countries. The white people, however, are outnumbered by the black and colored by nearly fifty to one. Of late years Sir Alfred Jones has shown an immense amount of energy in developing the resources of the colony. He it was who, when the plant-

ALL RECORDS BROKEN BY THE OLD RELIABLE



Across the Atlantic in **4³/₄ Days**

**NEW YORK and BOSTON
To LIVERPOOL**

Calling at Queenstown
When Sending for Friends, or Going to the
Old Country, and for

SAFETY, SPEED and COMFORT

REMEMBER THE **NEW CUNARDERS**

Lusitania—Mauretania

Monarchs of the Sea

Only Quadruple-Screw Turbine Ships in Existence.
790 Feet Long, 32,000 Tons

The World's Largest, Fastest and Finest of Vessels
THE GIGANTIC FAST NEW STEAMSHIPS

CARMANIA (Triple Screw Turbine)
The Largest Triple Screw Steamship Afloat,
and her sister ship

CARONIA (Twin Screw.) Both are
676 Feet Long, 20,000 Tons, and
Two of the Largest in the World.

THE MAGNIFICENT FAST TWIN-SCREW STEAMSHIPS

LUCANIA & CAMPANIA
620 Feet Long, 30,000 Horse Power.
THE FAST EXPRESS MAIL STEAMSHIPS

UMBRIA and ETRURIA
525 Feet Long, 14,500 Horse Power
THE MAMMOTH TWIN-SCREW STEAMSHIPS

IVERNIA and SAXONIA
600 Feet Long, 14,150 Tons.

Two of the Largest that Ever Entered
Port of Boston.

SATURDAY AND TUESDAY SAILINGS
from New York & THURSDAY from Boston.

Mediterranean Service
Gibraltar, Naples, Adriatic.

CARPATIA, Tw. Sc. 13,600 Tons

SLAVONIA, Tw. Sc. 10,600 Tons

PANNONIA, Tw. Sc. 10,000 Tons

ULTONIA, Tw. Sc. 10,400 Tons

F.G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph, Chicago
S. F. 800TH, 42 Powell St., San Francisco
OR OUR LOCAL AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

SPRATTS PATENT

**DOG BISCUITS
REMEDIES
SOAP**

"Sanitas" Disinfectants
Factory and Offices
NEWARK, N. J.

Branches - - St. Louis, Mo.,
—and—

**847 VALENCIA ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**

Send for free copy of
"DOG CULTURE."

H. WILLIAMSON (Pickwick)

**PACIFIC
BUILDING & JOBBING CO.**

Office and Store Fittings.
1721 MARKET ST., S. F.

ers were practically ruined some years ago by the fall in the price of sugar, established a direct line of fortnightly steamers specially designed to carry fruit. This was the commencement of the great banana boom, the growing and exporting of this fruit now being one of the principal industries of the island. From April 1st to December 9th last year 12,687,461 stems were exported. Fruit, in fact, comprises 55 per cent of the total exports of the island. A syndicate has now been formed, backed by the Earl of Dudley, Sir Alfred Jones and others, to turn Jamaica into a great cotton producer.

Jamaica offers a great variety of climates. In the mountainous interior the temperature ranges from 45 degrees on winter nights to 75 degrees in the day time in summer; near the sea level the maximum is 80 degrees, but this tropical heat is somewhat tempered by the sea breeze during the day, and the cool land breeze that comes from the hills at night. The mean temperature of Kingston is 78 degrees, rising to 87 degrees in the day time, and falling to 70 degrees at night.

WELSH LITERATURE.

Older Welsh literature is roughly dividable into three periods coinciding with three critical epochs in the national history. The first of these is the most interesting. It belongs to the Sixth century A. D., the time of the Emperor Arthur, and the great struggle against the Saxon hordes. Much of what we shall classify as belonging to this period no doubt was written down in the form we have it now as late as the Twelfth century, but it is also true that much of it is far older even than the Sixth. The subject matter of it is largely from pre-Christian days.

The Sixth century was a time of keen national life, when the bards were gathering up the old legends and retelling them and also the old philosophy and mysticism, and embodying it all in poems. These poems were mainly preserved by the bards reciting them about the country; and so the poems went on growing, because references to contemporary affairs were added whenever necessary. Hence, modern critics of a certain school are apt to refer them bodily to a much later time, because they contain references to persons and events in the time of the Princes (A. D. 800 to 1285).

In the Twelfth century again there was a keen period of national life arising from (a) the struggle against the Normans, (b) the reign of two very enlightened princes, Gruffydd ab Cynan in the North or Gwynedd, and Gruffydd ab Rhys in the South or Dyfed. These two encouraged learning and intercourse with the bards of Brittany and Ireland, and founded schools in which much of what we classify as belonging to the Sixth century period was written down and so preserved in its modern form. The poetry more generally belonging to this period is mainly of the nature of war songs and the praise of certain warriors and princes. The third period came after the conquest, and was due to Owen Glyndwr's great attempt to revive Welsh independence, learning, and the old Druidic religion; and also to the settlement of the country into quiet ways after at least two centuries of incessant warfare against the Normans. From that time until the present day Wales has not been without poets, although mostly lyrical poets.—"The Century Path."

SUBMARINES AS TOWBOATS.

The submarine of the British navy is a very versatile sort of craft and even in time of peace is made useful in various ways. It seems strange to think that it should be converted into a towboat, but this is a common custom at the naval stations of Great Britain. If a tug or other surface boat does not happen to be available and a submarine is at the dock its commander may receive an order to move a barge, a lighter or some other vessel. The submarine is preferred to the ordinary towboat where the tow has a cargo of dangerous material. So it is that barges loaded with inflammable oils, powder, gun cotton and other explosives are often taken from place to place by the submarine, especially when these stores are to be placed on board a warship.

The reason for this is that as the sub-marine is propelled by an electric or gas generating motor it has no funnel from which heat or sparks can be emitted, and thus the danger of fire is avoided. Those in the British navy are provided with very powerful motors, and are so strongly built that apparently this sort of work does not seem to strain or injure them in any way whatsoever.

"DOMESTIC" THE LIGHT RUNNING

Pre-eminently the Sewing Machine for Family Use.

All makes Rented, Repaired and Exchanged.

J. W. EVANS, Agent,

1658 O'Farrell St., nr Fillmore,
San Francisco.

J. H. WILEY

FURNITURE

Carpets, Bedding, Stoves, Etc.,
Bought and Sold.

659 14th St., near Market, S. F.

Eagleson's

FANCY SHIRTS

**NECK DRESS HOSIERY
UNDERWEAR, ETC.,**

1158 MARKET ST.

1453 FILLMORE ST., S. F.

Reliable Goods at Popular Prices

Sacramento - - - 717 K St.

Los Angeles - 112 S. Spring St.

CALL FOR

PETER DAWSON'S SCOTCH WHISKEY

Perfection—Extra Special—Old Curio

**Quality—a Feature
Perfection—the Motto**

CHAPMAN & WILBERFORCE

SOLE AGENTS

705-707 SANSOME STREET

SAN FRANCISCO

**LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
When You Drink**

TEA

DRINK

Sir Thomas Lipton's

CELEBRATED

CEYLON TEAS

Sold in One-Half and One
Pound Tins Only by Every
Grocer in the World.

WILLIAM CLUFF COMPANY

Wholesale Distributors for Pacific Coast

**SPEAR AND MISSION STREETS
SAN FRANCISCO**

The British-Californian

Vol. XXIII. No. 3.

June 10, 1908.

A Monthly Record of British and British-American Progress. Non-Sectarian in Religion. Non-Partisan in Politics.

Entered as second-class matter, March 12, 1908, at the postoffice at Oakland, Cal., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Published on the 10th of each month by the British-Californian Publishing Company—C. B. Sedgwick, Manager.

BUSINESS OFFICE, 356 TWELFTH STREET, OAKLAND.

San Francisco Office, 3178 Sixteenth St.

Address communications to Oakland office.

SUBSCRIPTION.—United States and Territories, \$1 per year. Foreign countries, \$1.25 per year.

Subscribers changing their address should promptly notify the publishers, giving old as well as new address.

CHARLES B. SEDGWICK - - - - - Editor

THE New York Herald quotes W. Bourke Cochran as predicting that there will be no faith left in America except the Roman Catholic faith at the end of the present century, and that this is the perfect Roman Catholic government.

"If we all do our duty," says Cochran, "this country will be the greatest Roman Catholic country in the world in fifty years."

If we all do our duty, it won't.

MR. G. J. GRIFFITH, the Los Angeles capitalist, has inaugurated a movement having for its object the abolition of grave abuses in our State prisons. No one can read his indictment of certain San Quentin officials and not agree with him that drastic reforms are necessary in the system of prison management which makes possible the practice of cruelty in these institutions.

Good citizens who are anxious to engage in the work of helping unfortunate humanity cannot put their time and services to better use than by co-operating with Mr. Griffith in this undertaking.

THE Wall Street Journal accounts for the rarity of municipal dishonesty in Great Britain thusly:

"When a municipal officer in England is found short of some of the city's funds, the Local Government Board, which superintends such matters, will not permit the defalcation to be concealed in that city's budget or met by the issue of municipal securities. The money is replaced by a special rate levied upon the taxpayers of that city. The lesson is brought directly home. There are very few cases of dishonesty among municipal officials in England. The rate payers, in fact, see that their accounts are properly kept and audited."

IT seems difficult, if not impossible, to please fair woman in this country. A woman's club of Chicago is protesting against the "unfairness" of railroad managements in reserving a "special coach" on every train for smokers. In a communication to the press the ladies say: "If these little dens or private compartments were set aside for the exclusive use of mothers with infants or small children, wouldn't they be serving a much better purpose?" They would, indeed, but we doubt if the mothers with infants would be satisfied with the arrangement. If there is one thing more than another that the mother with infants or small children desires on a train it is to get away from the other mother with infants or small children.

The smokers are herded together in that one rear car with the view of pleasing lady travelers, and to give them the run of the entire train. The smokers are excluded from the other cars, but ladies, with or without infants or small children, are not excluded from the smoking compartment. What new privilege can be granted these women when they have every privilege?

AUSTRALIA and New Zealand are preparing a warm welcome for the American fleet; one which the officers and men—particularly the latter—will not forget in their lifetime. There will be no attempt to make money out of the visitors, but rather an effort to bestow as much as possible. Sydney will officially spend half a million dollars in entertaining the Americans; Melbourne will not be behind. At Sydney Admiral Sperry and the other flag officers will stay at Government House during their visit and an elaborate programme of entertainment has been arranged for the men.

Magnificent as was the spectacle which the battleships presented in San Francisco bay, the sight at Sydney promises to eclipse it. The combined British and Australian squadrons will be equal to the American, and in addition, China will have some ships there, forming a naval display such as has never before been witnessed outside of Great Britain.

THE California Promotion Committee reports conditions in California in all matters pertaining to material progress as being excellent, saying: "The crop outlook continues to improve, and, with the single exception of prunes, which will be below the average, all fruits will reach a production above the average. Indications for peaches and apricots are that California will produce the largest crop in its history. Late rains did slight injury to cut hay in certain localities, but the great benefit of these rains to other crops greatly offset this damage. Grapes will make an especially abundant crop this year, and already preparations are being made to harvest them. The demand for labor in the agricultural districts of the State is increasing, and thousands of men and women can find steady employment. The voting of \$18,200,000 improvement bonds by San Francisco, together with the voting of road improvement bonds and school bonds in many parts of the State, indicate that there will be great demand for labor for public improvements during the coming year."

IT has simultaneously been announced at London and Washington that a letter postage of 2 cents an ounce between the United States and Great Britain will become operative October 1, 1908. That this reduction in the rate of postage will be a great boon to thousands of people in both countries is obvious. It will doubtless result in increased correspondence and have the effect of bringing the two countries closer together. In the eyes of the Postoffice Departments, at least, neither country for the future, will be "foreign." The innovation is of happy portent.

J. Hennicker Heaton, M. P., has been advocating a universal penny postage for some years, and it begins to look as if he will see his dream realized. He now advances a proposal for penny-a-word telegrams throughout the British Empire, and eventually throughout the world. This, too, is a reform much desired by the English-speaking family, but as most of the cable lines are owned by private concerns, Mr. Heaton's efforts are not likely to be rewarded with success in the near future.

BY the death of Sir Robert Gillespie Reid, who passed to his rest at Montreal on the 3d inst., the world loses a great man—one of its best workers. This Scotsman gave America her fame for bridge building; yet so modest was he and undesirous of applause that his praises were never sung to the world. He did things for the love of triumphing over difficulties, not for renown.

A writer says of his work: "One of his undertakings was the construction of the International bridge across the Niagara river near Buffalo. Later he was in charge of the building of the bridges between Montreal and Quebec on the Montreal, Quebec and Ottawa, now a part of the Canadian Pacific system. In the United States he contracted for and built the Colorado river bridge at Austin, Texas, in 1880, and all the iron and masonry bridges on the first 250 miles of the Southern Pacific Railway west from San Antonio. The Interna-

tional Railway bridge across the Rio Grande was another of his undertakings and he also built the Delaware water gap bridge. Mr. Reid's greatest work of construction from a physical standpoint was on the Canadian Pacific Railroad north of Lake Superior, which included a tunnel 450 feet in length through solid granite. He also built the Lachine bridge, three quarters of a mile across the St. Lawrence."

SAYS a contemporary: "Nine months have elapsed since Canada put into effect her publicity method of dealing with labor disputes. In this period several threatened strikes have been avoided, including a serious difficulty between the Western coal operators and their employees. The law provides for a board of inquiry to be formed at the suggestion of either party to a labor dispute, one member to be chosen by each party, and the third by these two. This board is given fifteen days to investigate and report, and in the interim either a strike or lockout is forbidden under a heavy penalty. If an agreement is not reached by the conclusion of the investigation, the strike may go on, but the proceedings of the board are published. Precipitate strikes like that of the telegraphers are thus avoided, and the public, in case of strike, has full information on which to base its sympathies. And no great strike, or resistance to strike, it is conceded, has much chance of success without the aid of the public sympathy."

The Canadian results are sufficient, it would seem, to commend the system to consideration in the United States.

DR. CLARENCE E. EDWARDS of the California Promotion Committee, in a recent address to the San Francisco Hotel Men's Association, drew attention to a grievous complaint which is frequently heard from visitors to California against our hotels "because they serve poor fruit and charge high prices for it." He went on to say: "California is noted the world over for its magnificent fruits, and when people come here they expect to find the best of it on the tables of the hotels and restaurants, at such reasonable prices that they can enjoy all they want of it. The same criticism applies to our wines. California wines and fruits can be had in hotels of the East in better quality and at lower prices than in California hotels. I understand that it costs something to serve fruit and have heard and appreciate the objections raised by hotel men, but I think that if the hotels would serve the best fruit, even at a slight loss, they would help to build up a better business."

The Promotion Committee is doing the city a service in calling attention to this delinquency on the part of the hotels. The writer was present at a banquet given at the Fairmont Hotel on the 25th ult., and no fruit was served. Those who were residents did not miss it, perhaps, but a number of sea captains and a visitor from London did and expressed their disappointment. And never at similar dinners given at the Palace Hotel before the fire did fruit or fresh vegetables figure in the menu.

The regrettable fact seems to be that San Francisco hotel men do not know their business. Their patrons are principally traveling business men or tourists, who have had their fill of canned vegetables and stringy meats aboard ship, train or at railroad eating houses, and who would welcome with delight a taste of the products of our fields and orchards.

Los Angeles is more alert in this respect and perhaps this is one reason why she enjoys an ever increasing tourist trade while San Francisco's steadily declines.

THE San Francisco Chronicle makes the rational argument that it does not follow that because Glasgow and some other European cities conduct municipal enterprises with success that San Francisco could do likewise. We took the same ground in a study of the question in this paper some two years ago. Unquestionably, it would be disastrous for San Francisco to try municipal ownership of public utilities under present political conditions. As the "Chronicle" points out there is a difference in cities. In Glasgow, business or professional men living in the suburbs can qualify for a vote "on the strength of their office or place of business in the city. In some wards this class of voters is the largest. * * * Glasgow differs from San Francisco in excluding from the suffrage virtually all the most disreputable members of society—the classes upon which our most disreputable bosses rely most implicitly for votes." And as the "Chronicle" observes, "that is quite a difference."

To quote our contemporary further: "Now, it need not be questioned that if we in San Francisco could, like the people

of Glasgow, choose a governing body of capable business men, who, without any compensation, would give all necessary time to the public service, and keep such men in office year after year as long as they would serve, and if such a body would appoint a capable manager, give him absolute control of the system, with full power of appointment and dismissal, and not interfere with him, but merely hold him responsible for results—we could run a street railroad system as well as the people of Glasgow run theirs. Whether we should or could do anything of the kind our readers know as well as we. But the fact that Glasgow can with such an electorate and such an organization operate a street railroad without scandals and to the satisfaction of the people does not prove that the same thing could be done by a community which could for three times choose for Mayor the unspeakable Schmitz, and only finally revolt at the results of their own handiwork when they had fished out of the gutters and installed in office a complete gang of bandits who, to use the language of him who knew them best, "would steal the paint off a house."

San Francisco is improving, as the results of the last election showed, but it remains to be seen if we have settled down to a state of permanent decency. Until assured of that, it would not be wise to put any further temptation before our politicians.

SPANISH WAR SECRET LEAKS OUT.

In a Chicago paper we come across the following article:

One of the most remarkable incidents of the war with Spain occurred at the outbreak of that trouble, when a couple of clever American naval officers were dispatched in a hurry to Great Britain to pick up at the shipyards any purchasable war vessels available for service which might be building there for other powers. The only important ship secured in this way was a cruiser just completed for a South American republic. She was immediately bought, at the seller's own price, and named the New Orleans.

It was not until the New Orleans reached this country that the distressing discovery was made that we had not in our possession any ammunition which she could use. Her guns were of calibers for which we had no projectiles, and required smokeless powder, of which we had not an ounce. To manufacture the requisite shells, and to establish a smokeless powder plant in time to be of service in the war already declared, was out of the question.

The only possible solution of the problem lay in some such daring and original expedient as was finally adopted. A fast merchant steamship was hastily loaded in England with a cargo of smokeless powder and shells for the New Orleans, and departed secretly (the British authorities closing their eyes discreetly) for the United States. On arriving within thirty miles of Sandy Hook, her officers and crew were seized in some unaccountable way with panic and deserted the vessel, making their way to land in boats.

It happened by another strange accident that one of our revenue cutters, cruising in the neighborhood, came upon the steamship and, finding her deserted, took possession of her as a derelict. She was towed into New York and her cargo of ammunition was formally condemned. A few days later, oddly enough, the cruiser New Orleans found herself fully provided with projectiles and gunpowder of the kind she needed in her business. It was thus that the New Orleans was enabled to take an active and conspicuous part in the subsequent maritime campaign off Santiago. She was the only one of our warships, it will be remembered, that used smokeless power; on which account the accuracy of her gun practice excited special attention.

That the north pole is shifting and the climate is changing, making the northern territories of this continent warmer and northern Asia colder, is the theory to support which Mose B. Colworth of York, England, has been gathering evidence in Alaska. A curious effect of this change, is said, may be a number of boundary difficulties between Canada and the United States, especially in the eastern portion. The boundary is fixed by latitude, and if the north pole is really moving, the latitudes change also, rendering it advisable that the boundary be speedily marked everywhere by permanent monuments, where it has not yet been so marked already. This movement, Colworth says, is caused by the immense accumulations of ice along the Canadian shore of the Arctic Ocean, and especially in Baffins Land and Greenland.

DOVER AND THE HISTORICAL PAGEANT.

The Dover Pageant, to be enacted amid the ruins of Dover Priory (founded 1130) from July 27 to August 1, will be a folk play illustrating the history of Dover, and will be performed by the people of Dover, and the nobility of the County of Kent, under the direction of Louis N. Parker, F. R. Hist. S., the world-renowned pageant master.

Dover is one of the most ancient, as well as the most interesting towns in England. It was a British settlement before English history commenced, and it was at Dover that Julius Caesar was repulsed by the ancient Britons, previous to his successful landing further along the Kentish coast in 55 B. C. The Romans built a town and called it Portus Dubris (Dover), the starting point of the famous Watling street, the Roman road to Canterbury, London, and the West.

There are many places of scenic and historic interest in the neighborhood, and it is within two hours' railroad travel of London.

In the pageant will be shown King Arthur, the great semi-mythical king of Britain, and his Knights of the Round Table, Mordred, his mortal enemy, and Gawayne, his noble friend. Edward the Confessor, Godwin of Kent, Eustace of Boulogne and William the Conqueror will next appear, followed in due course by Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, the foundation of the Cinque Ports, and the building of a warship.

The recreant King John and his great warrior-statesman, Hubert de Burgh, will meet Pandolf, the Papal Legate; Peter of Pomfret will prophesy against the Crown; the Barons, headed by Robert Fitzwalter, will ride off to lead the great rebellion culminating in the signing of the Magna Charta; and Stephen Langton, the patriot priest of Canterbury, will play his part. Henry the Fifth will woo his Kate in the glowing words of Shakespeare; Henry the Eighth will found Dover Harbor, meet the Emperor Charles, and with him make preparations for the Field of the Cloth of Gold.

Lastly, Charles the First will meet Henrietta Maria of France, and will be welcomed by the people of Dover. The French characters will be acted by French ladies and gentlemen. Two thousand performers; narrative chorus of eighty Knights of the Table Round, Madrigal chorus of 160 voices; orchestra of 100 musicians. There will be 5,000 seats under cover.

Visitors to Dover will have an opportunity to view that great engineering feat, the new artificial harbor, now practically completed. Dover is the British port that is closest to Continental Europe, and in 1891 it was decided to here form an enormous harbor by building out what is known as the Admiralty pier for the western boundary and the construction of an entirely new pier as an eastern shield. The new pier to

the eastward, which is 3,000 feet long, has cost \$3,000,000. The western pier, which is nearly finished, will cost about \$2,500,000. The cost of constructing these piers of solid masonry, which serve as ocean breakwaters, is in total about \$5,500,000, and they inclose a deep-water harbor of 775 acres.

A harbor is measured by its pier capacity, so far as commercial uses are concerned. The Dover pierage can accommodate at the same time four ocean liners of 700 feet in length, four big channel steamers and 250 small steamers and sailing craft. This would leave space, away from the piers, for thirty-five battleships and as many more of the smaller craft. The depth of the Dover harbor is sufficient to accommodate anything now afloat or which is in prospective. It is expected to amply meet a large use that will be made of it, both by general shipping and by the British Navy.

RATS IN LONDON.

A campaign has been commenced in London to free the docks from a plague of rats by giving them potatoes infected with a tasteless germ that develops a wasting disease destructive to the rats and communicable by them to other rodents, says an exchange. One estimate placed the damage caused in Great Britain annually by rats at £10,000,000, other estimates at 12,000,000 to 14,000,000. The only two industries free from their depredations are those of the iron founder and stone mason. At the docks they gnaw holes through sacks of grain and spill the contents; attack bales of paper, in which they tear ragged holes and rip gaps in consignments of cloth and other goods, rendering whole lengths of material entirely valueless.

There are twenty-seven sheds at the London and India docks, each of which stands on an acre of ground. An old rat catcher calculates that under the floors of each shed are at least 2,000 rodents. This makes the population of the docks 54,000, and it is shown that each rat does at least one farthing's worth of damage a day, thus making £20,500 a year for the whole tribe.

LUCKY HE IGNORED WIFE'S ADVICE.

There is the story of the man who was invited by a Turkish pasha to visit him. Of course, he must take a present with him on this great occasion. "What shall it be," he asked his wife, "quinces or figs?"

"Quinces," replied the wife, "they are so much larger and handsomer than figs." As the wife advised quinces the man took figs, and when he was asked by the pasha to stand in the corner while the figs were one by one thrown at his head, he said to himself: "What a mercy that I did not follow the advice of my wife."



THE NEW ARTIFICIAL HARBOR AT DOVER, ENGLAND.

British News in Brief

Leading citizens of Cape Colony are agitating a South African historical pageant, to be held at Cape Town next year.

A loan of \$12,000 per mile will be made by the Nova Scotia government to the new Eastern railroad, Halifax to Canso.

By vote of Parliament it has been decided to erect in Westminster Abbey, at public expense, a monument to the memory of the late Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.

The King has been pleased to appoint Lord Inverclyde to be His Majesty's Lieutenant for the County of Dumbarton, in the place of the late Lord Overton.

Thirty-two anarchists are on trial at Calcutta as an outcome of the recent police raids. Among the articles seized by the police are a pocket-book containing details of the process of bomb-making and notes on the Russo-Japanese war.

The new marine drive which skirts the foot of the lofty Castle Hill at Scarborough and connects the North and South Bays is now open. It has cost £100,000 and has taken eleven years to complete.

The last private garden in the city of London is to disappear, for the house to which it is attached—4 Crosby Square—is to be pulled down. The only other garden in the city belongs to the Bank of England.

At a meeting of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, London, the Duchess of Albany presented Lord Strathcona with a Nelson shield made from copper from the battleship Foudroyant, for presentation to Canadian schools.

An influential committee has been formed in Liverpool for the purpose of carrying on excavations and research work in Wales. It is proposed to schedule all sites of ancient camps, castles and other places of historical interest.

A new railroad through Northern British Columbia and Assiniboia, a region little known and sparsely inhabited, is to be constructed shortly. The road will connect the port of Port Simpson, on the Pacific, with Churchill on Hudson Bay, and will be known as the Port Simpson and Churchill Railway. The distance is about 1,700 miles.

The staff of Greenwich Observatory announces that they have discovered an eighth satellite of Jupiter. During an examination of photographic plates of Jupiter, Mr. Melotte, one of the assistant astronomers, discovered a faint marking occupying slightly different positions on the different plates. The satellite has a retrograde motion.

In certain suburbs of London, where street lighting is carried out by incandescent gas, more especially upon the high-pressure system, great success has attended the automatic system of lighting which has been widely introduced. The device is the invention of Dr. Rostin. In one suburban area extending over sixteen square miles, 1,300 lamps are so lighted.

Miss Jessie Ackermann has reached London after her sixth tour around the world. She is reported as saying: "Since I was last in Australia women have got the franchise there. In the mining districts I found that the miners' wives took the keenest interest in political questions, and were ready to talk politics intelligently, even at the wash tub."

The design of Albert Toft has been selected for the National Memorial to Welshmen who fell in the South African War. The monument will be erected in the piazza in front of the new City Hall and Law Courts, at Cardiff. Nearly 900 names are to be inserted on it. The cost, £2,000, is to be defrayed by a public subscription promoted by the "Western Mail."

The King has settled Sandringham on the Queen as a dower house. The estate of Sandringham is the personal property of the King, and does not, therefore, pass to the next sovereign. It was bought out of the savings of the Duchy of Cornwall while the King was Prince of Wales and still a minor. Of all the royal residences it is the favorite of their Majesties, and the King could not have gifted his consort with a more acceptable dower house.

A Toronto dispatch says: "Uncut diamonds worth more than \$8,000 were seen and examined today at the home of John A. Mackenzie's sister on University avenue. Mackenzie, who says he has discovered a diamond field on the Nottaway river in Quebec, about 400 miles north of here, refuses to indicate its exact locality, but considers the fields vastly richer than the South African mines. He was once a diamond miner at Kimberley.

In the execution of a mission entrusted to him by the Geological Survey of Canada, that of studying the Esquimaux of the Canadian Arctic regions, V. Stefansson proposes to spend next winter at a point 300 miles farther north than the most northerly settlement—something no other white party without a ship has ever accomplished.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock showed magnificent windward work in the yacht race on the 1st inst. She overhauled and beat White Heather five minutes. The Shamrock's time for the race was 6:10; White Heather, 6:15:33; Brynhild, 6:19:24, and Nyria, 6:23:6. The Shamrock is undoubtedly a great boat. She moves through the water very swiftly and yachtsmen are greatly impressed with her performance.

Genuine regret is universal in Great Britain over the death of General Sir Redvers Henry Buller, who after an illness of some weeks succumbed on the 2d inst. It is conceded that he was a brave and capable commander, despite the criticism to which he was subjected during the Boer war. It is now known that he generously assumed blame for mistakes made by others during that campaign. He was 69 years of age.

With regard to the statement reported to have been made by Cardinal Logue, to the effect that New Zealand was indifferent to the Empire, Sir Joseph Ward, the Premier, declared in conversation with a press representative that the country was loyal to the core. All classes felt their attachment to the Crown while applying their independent judgment to domestic and Imperial matters. The strongest proof of loyalty had been afforded during the South African war.

Every year hundreds of American visitors to London make a pilgrimage to Oliver Goldsmith's tomb in the quiet close of the Temple Church, a few yards off the din of busy Fleet street. The grave is carefully tended by the Oliver Goldsmith Society, members of which annually, on April 4th, the anniversary of Goldsmith's death, visit the tomb, where a member gives a short history of the poet, and then lays on the tomb an offering wreath, accompanied by original lines of poetry.

The announcement that the Canadian Pacific railway authorities are to erect a 10,000,000-bushel elevator at Victoria Harbor, on the Georgian Bay, when their new line to be known as the Georgian Bay & Seaboard Railway, running from Peterborough, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific, between Montreal and Toronto, to Victoria Harbor, is finished, means much for Montreal. It is a further indication that the railway companies realize that Montreal is and will always be the principal ocean port of the Dominion.

In order to divert the Western grain traffic which now flows through American outlets to the seaboard, a great grain highway from the Great Lakes to the sea is being established by the Canadian Pacific Railway. To aid in this project the Canadian Government will prepare Victoria harbor, on Georgian bay for the position of that railway's chief grain port. At Victoria harbor the shore plans of the railway company are of great magnitude. These provide for an elevator of capacity of 10,000,000 bushels, to be constructed in five units of 2,000,000 bushels per unit. The handling capacity of the projected plant will be 60,000 bushels an hour.

Winnipeg papers report the visit to that town of Murdoch McLellan, the only known survivor of the party sent out in 1853, under Dr. Rae to search for Sir John Franklin. McLellan is still hale and hearty at 82 years of age, and can relate graphically matters of interest connected with that terrible trip into the Arctic. He says that half has never been told of the remarkable mineral wealth of that region, where gold, coal, copper and silver abound. He also tells of an island of purest marble along the northwestern shore of Hudson's bay, and declares the harbor at Churchill to be one of the finest in the world.

From the engineer of the city of Bristol comes a strong indorsement of tar-spraying as a means of keeping down the dust and reducing the cost of maintenance of highways. In view of the steady increase in the number of automobiles, of which there is at present no sign of any abatement, the question of oiling or tarring roads is of paramount importance. In the recent experiments in England it was found that the best results were achieved when the roads were in good condition and the surface had been worn to a compact, smooth face. The City Engineer reports that the tar, after spraying penetrated to a depth of half an inch and formed a watertight skin, which shed the newly-fallen rain rapidly, and speedily dried when a storm was over.

The King of Italy has been pleased to confer upon Dr. Thomas Reid, of Glasgow, the high order "Commendatore of the Crown of Italy." This distinction is designed as a recognition of Dr. Reid's high merit as an ophthalmic surgeon, and also of his many and valued services to the Clinique of Ophthalmology in the University of Turin, where his intimate friend, Professor Raymond, is chief.

The splendid reception accorded President Fallieres in England has created intense satisfaction in official circles in France and it is regarded as the crowning proof of the wisdom of the policy inaugurated when France and Great Britain liquidated their difficulties and shook hands in 1904. There is talk in both countries of supplementing the existing entente with a formal alliance.

Quebec's tercentenary celebration this year will be one of the great events of the summer. Always a popular place with summer tourists, the picturesque old walled city, the "Gibraltar of the North," will be visited by travellers from all parts of America, Australia, Great Britain and France. The chief event will be the visit of H. R. H., the Prince of Wales; other features of interest announced are visits of squadrons of American, British and French warships, naval and military reviews, historic pageants, illuminations, etc.

At the great Shakespeare memorial demonstration held at the Lyceum Theater, London, on May 14th, the unanimous decision of the Lyceum committee in favor of a national theater was confirmed by representative men and women from every part of the country. The remarkable and growing enthusiasm which the national theater movement has evoked seems certainly to point to a preponderance of public feeling in that direction. The tercentenary of the Bard of Avon's death will occur in 1916 and it is to mark this that the poet's admirers are working for a memorial of a substantial nature.

The Canadian Parliament has adopted a resolution in favor of a direct steamship service between Canada and France, which becomes necessary on account of the French treaty which was given the royal assent a few days ago. The steamers must go direct, so that Canada may get the benefit of the French minimum tariff under the new treaty. If Canadian shipments did not go direct, then they would be subject to the surtaxe d'entrepot imposed by France. By the new subsidized line, which no doubt will be run by the Allan Company, the subsidy, according to the service, can be as high as \$200,000. The Allan Company has promised to give by the ports of Montreal in summer and St. John in winter as low rates as by New York or any American port.

The record-breaking performances of the two turbine Cunarders, Lusitania and Mauretania, have earned for the Cunard line the subvention of £150,000 a year promised by the British Government when the two ships averaged a round trip of 24.50 knots. A dispatch from Queenstown announces that the Lusitania has made a new eastward record. She broke her own fastest run over the Atlantic course by two hours and forty-three minutes when she touched there, having covered the 2,923 miles in five days, four hours and thirty minutes. When the Mauretania reached New York on the 2d inst., she had two more records to her credit. She had beaten by seven minutes the best previous time over the long course made by her sister ship, the Lusitania, and also had made the best single day's run ever made by any steamship. The fastest time of the voyage was made in the last day's run, when she reeled off 635 miles in twenty-four hours, a new record.

For some months past the British military authorities have been experimenting with a new type of tractor for the haulage of heavy vehicles over rough and unstable ground. This machine represents a new development in traction. Briefly, its object is to crawl over the ground, there being a series of feet disposed along the periphery of two heavy side chains passing over fore and aft wheels. As this chain revolves, the feet are successively brought into contact with the ground, thereby impelling the machine forward or backward. Because of its peculiar movement the soldiers at the Aldershot military center, where it is in operation, promptly christened it the "caterpillar." The engine is the invention of Mr. David Roberts, M. I. M. E. It was evolved as a result of the difficulties encountered in transport operations during the South African war, where the heavy guns could be hauled only by powerful traction engines, but the movements of which were hampered by the absence of suitable roads.

Complete plans have been made and approved by the Mersey dock board for the extension of the docking facilities of

Liverpool. The estimated cost is £3,200,000. The new docks are made necessary by the rapidly increasing trade with America. How profoundly the shipping trade of Liverpool has changed in half a century may be gathered from the fact that in 1857 the tonnage of the vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade of Liverpool amounted to 4,935,880 tons, while in 1906 the tonnage had increased to 15,270,858 tons. Of the tonnage in 1857, sailing ships represented 84 per cent, and steamships 16 per cent, while in 1906 the percentage of sailing ships had fallen to 2 per cent, and that of steamships had increased to 98 per cent. The coasting trade has to be added to this. In 1857 the tonnage of the vessels entered and cleared in the coasting trade of Liverpool amounted to 2,998,016 tons, and in 1906 this tonnage had increased to 6,971,387 tons. Furthermore, quite apart from the general carrying trade, Liverpool has developed during the past half century the largest overseas passenger trade of any port in the United Kingdom, and during the last twenty-five years upwards of 7,000,000 passengers have passed through Liverpool on voyages to or from countries out of Europe. It is a striking fact that out of these 7,000,000 passengers the lives of only forty-one have been lost from sea perils.

MEETING OF THE LION AND THE BEAR.

Twice Russia had Constantinople in her grasp when she was choked off by Great Britain. Now Russia and Great Britain are allied against Germany. Once Turkish and British troops fought side by side against Russia in Crimea, but seldom has a country so completely repudiated its policy and frankly acknowledged its blunder. "We put our money on the wrong horse," said the sporting Minister to the House of Commons. Now Great Britain relinquishes to Russia the northern half of Persia with its newly established parliamentary government, and views with satisfaction the massing of 60,000 Russian troops on the Turkish frontier. For half a century the world shuddered at the thought of the armageddon which would come when Russia and Great Britain met in Central Asia. They have met and clasped hands—"The Independent."

NOT SO BAD EITHER.

A story is told of the famous Richard Brinsley Sheridan, that one day when coming back from shooting, with an empty bag, and seeing a number of ducks in a pond, while near by a man was leaning on a fence watching them, Sheridan asked:

"What will you take for a shot at the ducks?"

"Well," said the man thoughtfully, "I'll take half a sovereign."

"Done," said Sheridan, and he paid the money and fired into the middle of the flock, killing a dozen or more. "I'm afraid you made a bad bargain," said Sheridan, laughing.

"I don't know about that," the man replied. "They're not my ducks."

Winklebury Camp, near Basingstoke, England, which has recently been sold, has a history as ancient as, if not indeed older than, Stonehenge. It was in existence at the Roman invasion and was occupied by them, but its origin "probably dates back to 1800 B. C." It must therefore, it is said, have been a camp of the ancient Britons. The termination "bury" means a barrow. One of the tumuli has been partially explored and has of course revealed the usual dust-heap remains which villagers and campers, of whatever age, always leave behind them, and which scientists examine in the hope of learning something about the builders of the original monuments. The remains were haled to a museum, and the teeth and horns pronounced to be those of Bos longifrons or Celtic shorthorn (sic), belonging to the "later Neolithic period."

FOR INVESTMENT OR A HOME.

THE SECRET of making money in REAL ESTATE is to buy right.

There never has been; never will be, a better time than now to buy for investment or for a home. Prices are low; terms easy. See me for some of the best bargains in Alameda County.

HUGH M. CAMERON, 1058 Broadway, Oakland.

PATRONIZE the ADVERTISERS in the BRITISH CALIFORNIAN

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

Name	Address	Phone
ARCHITECTS.		
WRIGHT, RUSHFORTH & CAHILL	571 California St.	Temp. 4733
ATTORNEYS.		
T. E. K. CORMAC	258 Market St., San Francisco	Temp. 4590
WEST de JOURNAL & CHASE	4th and Market, S. F.	Temp. 3714
HENRY B. LISTER, Attorney at Law, Notary Public	937 Pacific Bldg., Fourth and Market Sts., S. F.	Phone Kearny 5936
AUSTIN LEWIS	906 Broadway (Rooms 23-24), Oakland	Oakd, 4545
OPTICIANS.		
GEO. C. KEMP (Pickwick)	393 Fillmore St., San Francisco	
PHYSICIANS.		
F. W. D'EVELYN	Central Bldg., Polk and Sutter	Franklin 748
E. W. THOMAS	2235 Post st, S. F.	West 2989
S. INGELBY HARRISON	3053 California St., S. F.	West 417
O. L. JONES	13th and Clay Sts., Oakland	Oakland 2976
	Res. 1421 Telegraph Ave., Phone Oak 5016	
HOSPITALS.		
McNUTT HOSPITAL	1800 O'Farrell St., S. F.	
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.		
C. V. ROWE	502 Kohl Bldg., S. F.	
(London, England, Correspondents: A. A. Yeatman & Co., Chartered Accountants, 2 Coleman St., E. C., London, Eng.)		
BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO.	N. Y., Chicago, N. Orleans, London	
(STANLEY PEDDER, Chartered Accountant, Mgr.), 787 Market St., S. F.		Temp. 4071.
DENTISTS.		
NAT. T. COULSON	1211 McAllister, 943 Fillmore; Rms 1-2-8-3-4-5-6-7	
A. E. SYKES	Union Bank Bldg., Oakland; Oak.	3173
DR. C. W. DECKER, Surgeon-Dentist; Newman-Levison Bldg., (Rooms 3-4-5-9-10), 1316 Sutter St., S. F.; Phone Franklin 1986.		

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TEAS, COFFEE, ETC.		
JOHN MARSHALL	1957 Mission St., S. F.	
ARTISTIC PICTURE FRAMING.		
J. A. BARLOW	369 Twelfth St., Oakland	Oakland 4508
SEEDS AND FLOWERS.		
PIEDMONT FLORAL CO.	1302 Broadway, Oakland	Oakland 603
BUTCHERS.		
W. F. ROBERTS	2817 California St., S. F.	West 891
MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, VAULTS, ETC.		
A. H. MACNUTT	1377 Valencia St., S. F.	
H. J. LLOYD	1705 Harrison St., S. F.	
PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.		
W. D. HOBRO	734 Washington St., S. F.	Kearney 1487
J. A. McCARL	522 Telegraph Ave., Oakland	Oakland 4471
UNDERTAKERS.		
A. W. MARTIN & CO.	1868 Geary St. S. F.	West 1524
J. E. HENDERSON	1300 Webster St., Oak'd; Oak 1878; Home, A1878	
HAIR DRESSER, WIG MAKER, DYEING AND SHAMPOOING.		
PROF. MONKS (Formerly of England)	1136 O'Farrell St., S. F.	

PACIFIC COAST DEPARTMENT

JAMES BUCHANAN & CO., Ltd.
OF LONDON

BLACK AND WHITE SCOTCH WHISKY

IS BEST

TRY IT

BY ROYAL WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY
KING EDWARD VII.

VARNEY W. GASKILL, Pacific Coast Manager, OAKLAND, CAL.

LOW STEAMSHIP RATES

To ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND
AND ALL PARTS OF EUROPE

General Agency, Atlantic Ocean S. S. Lines

J. J. WARNER, AGENT

1112 BROADWAY - OAKLAND

HEXHAM AND THE ROMAN WALL.

Hexham occupies a beautiful position in the Border county of Northumberland, twenty miles west of Newcastle; hills and woods enclose it on three sides, and the swift, dark waters of the Tyne flow past the historic town. Rising above the surrounding buildings is the hoary Abbey Church, with its one low central tower and flat roofs. In the middle ages the church had the privilege of sanctuary, and a frith-stool, the sitting on which made the right of sanctuary peculiarly sacred, is still preserved there. This is the only stone Saxon sanctuary chair in England, and Hexham Abbey also contains the only complete Saxon crypt in the country.

Within easy distance of the town are no fewer than fifteen castles, while five miles away is the ancient Roman station of Cilurnum, where there is one of the finest private museums of Roman relics. But the greatest attraction in the North of England is the Roman Wall, which, in the early part of the first century, Hadrian threw across the neck of land from Solway to the mouth of the Tyne, forming a line of continuous fortifications over seventy miles in extent. The massive and wonderful ruins which remain to this day fill the beholder with surprise, suggestive as they are, to a considerable extent, of the Great Wall of China.

The history of Hexham is that of every place in the North sufficiently near to the border to have been subject to frequent forays and furious freebooting, and from its earliest times it has been the scene of many a hard-fought battle, memorable among which is the defeat of the Lancastrians in 1463 by the Yorkists. Ruined towers, hoary with venerable age, serve as reminders of those stirring times, and form picturesque bits in a county full of beauty, for Hexham attracts the visitor by its extreme picturesqueness, as well as by its place in history.—"Cook's Travelers' Gazette."

ORIGIN OF "COUSIN JACK."

The term "Cousin Jack" was first applied to Cornishmen in California in the years 1848-'49-'50. A Cornishman who was familiarly known as Jack, reached a mining camp in the Western state in 1848, and being profuse in his use of profanity soon won for himself the name of "Cussing Jack." In time other Cornishmen arrived in the California camp and naturally they associated themselves with their erstwhile countryman, "Cussing Jack." The cosmopolitan mining population, not knowing the names of the newer arrivals, dubbed them all "Cousin Jacks," which was soon changed to "Cousin Jack."

This derivation of the term "Cousin Jack," was published in this paper some years ago. The Cornish papers did not agree with the editor of this paper as to the origin of the term. One Cornish paper stated that the derivation of the term should be attributed to the close relationship existing in Cornwall among the people through intermarriage.

Be that as it may, the term "Cousin Jack," was first applied to the sons of Cornubia in California, and twenty years ago the term in Cornwall was unknown. Some people are of the belief that the term in question became popular in this way. A Cornishman in London obtained a high government position. Whenever a subordinate position was vacated, the Cornish official would send down to his native county for a relative. In time his office force consisted of many "cousins," which caused a loquacious member of Parliament when delivering a speech to insinuate that the Cornish official took a greater interest in the welfare of his "Cousin Jacks" than of the nation.

The editor of this paper, however, is of the opinion that the first derivation given above is the correct one.—Montana "Tribune-Review."

Maplewood Ice Cream Specialties

—Served exclusively at—

Lea's Old English Inn

468¹/₂ Thirteenth Street, Oakland

Between Washington Street and Broadway

Special rates to Lodges, Churches, etc.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

Caravan motoring, as it is called, is becoming a fashionable and popular pastime in Great Britain. The caravans are fitted up with all household conveniences, and long trips are enjoyed in absolute comfort.

Two railway stations in Scotland on the same railroad, although only twenty miles apart in a straight line, are 360 miles distant from each other by rail by the shortest route. The stations are Mallaig and Kyle.

That which is popularly known as the "funny bone," just at the point of the elbow, is in reality not a bone at all, but a nerve which lies near the surface and which on getting a knock or blow causes the well-known tingling sensation in the arms and fingers.

Brides wear veils at the marriage ceremony because it was the Anglo-Saxon custom to perform the nuptial ceremony under a square piece of cloth held at each corner by a tall man, the object being to hide the bride's blushes. From hiding both bride and bridegroom the custom changed until the bride only was shielded from the inquisitive gaze, and a veil was substituted for the cloth.

One of the strangest ferries in the world is to be found in India. A hindoo chanced to save the life of a prince and as a reward received one of the largest elephants in the royal stables. But this honor caused the recipient much anxiety, as the animal's appetite was too great for his owner to satisfy. The Hindoo's house stood near a turn in the river, where many persons crossed, and as the stream was at times a raging flood boats and men were often carried out of their course. On one occasion when the elephant was bathing in the river it suddenly occurred to the owner to use the animal as a ferry-boat. A harness was made for the elephant, with a long rope as a trace, which was fastened to a heavy boat. The latter, loaded with passengers, was successfully towed over the river, and since that time the animal has been a source of profit to his owner.

The increasing difficulty of getting wood is illustrated by the fact that an Australian corporation has received a concession from the Russian government to take out thirty million feet of timber a year from a forest in Siberia 900 miles from Vladivostock. It is to be delivered in Melbourne, nearly 8000 miles away. Thus the more inaccessible forests of the world are now being drawn upon. The entire year's cut will have to be shipped in July, August, September and October, because in other months the ports are ice-bound. There is no duty on unmanufactured wood in Australia, but the duty on lumber is nearly £1 a thousand board feet.

Major W. H. Fitzgerald, a British army officer, has invented a new gun containing eight barrels arranged in two tiers of fours. The principal advantage that he claims for it over all other weapons is that it contains a new patented cooling chamber which will allow it to fire for an unlimited time without becoming overheated. The Maxim gun, which it most closely resembles, can fire for ten or fifteen minutes only at a time, when an interval has to be allowed for it to cool.

Slowly, but nevertheless surely, the iron trail is making its way across the dreary waste known as the Libyan desert. The bold attempt is now being made to link up the several green patches known as the oases of Kharga. What the completion of this work will mean to those who inhabit these oases only those who are acquainted with the sterile wastes of the land of the Pharaohs will be able to realize. The work of connecting the oases with each other and also with the trunk line that runs through the Nile valley is being performed by the Corporation of Western Egypt.

Lovers of billiards in England are greatly interested in a new form of table, invented and patented by Mr. J. J. Pearson, a London architect, which promises to create something of a revolution among the manipulators of the cue. The table in question is a cross between an arc and an oval, and considered merely as a piece of furniture, is decidedly less cumbersome and altogether far more prepossessing than the ordinary rectangular billiard table. But the new oval table, as it is called, is something more than a handsome piece of furniture—it is the outcome of a profound knowledge of mathematics and many weary months of experimenting on the part of the inventor. To quote Mr. Pearson, its form is constructed by arcs of two circles of fixed relative sizes which approach the figure of an ellipse—a method of construction "which is essential in eliminating the difficulty in finding the angle vertex on the ever-changing curve of the oval ellipse."

The name "Tammany" is now so generally associated with the organization that plays such an important part in New York's political life that it is often forgotten that the real Society of Tammany is the Columbian Order, a secret society which exerts considerable influence outside of that which is due to its affiliations with politicians or political affairs. The Columbian Order was organized in the year 1798, its institution being the result of a popular movement against the so-called "aristocratic" society of Cincinnati. William Mooney, its founder and the first grand sachem, was an upholsterer of Irish parentage and a strong anti-Federalist in politics. As it was the belief of the Irish-Americans of the time that the Society of Cincinnati was nothing more than an attempt to establish an American aristocracy, Mooney found it an easy matter to secure the co-operation of many others, who like himself "believed" that "the democratic principles of the nation were threatened." The name Tammany was selected in honor of the Delaware tribe of Indians.

ENGLAND HAD FIRST SKY SCRAPER.

Ralph Alfred Napers, a British-American of Chicago, writes as follows to the Chicago Tribune:

"In a recent issue you allude to the proposed 300 feet high office building in Liverpool as 'England's first skyscraper.'

"Nearly 35 years ago Henry Alers Hankey erected a ten or twelve story flat building near the St. James Park station of the underground railway, close to that Mecca of Americans, Westminster Abbey.

"It was such a financial success that he proposed building another, but the civic authorities vetoed the proposition. I believe this building was the first attempt in the way of a skyscraper. I can affirm positively that in 1882 there was nothing like it in Chicago or the adjacent village of New York."

IDEAL HOME SITES.

The ideal place for Summer Homes, or for all the year Country Homes, is in Ross Valley, San Anselmo and Fairfax. One hour from San Francisco; no fog or marsh. Thickly wooded lots from \$350 on easy terms, \$50 down and \$10 a month. For full particulars don't write, but spend a day in the sunny valleys of Marin County and call on CROKER & CO., San Anselmo Station. Open daily and Sundays.

1908 SUMMER STYLES NOW IN

MILLINERY

Flower Turbans \$4.95

Cheapest in City

Misses' and Children's Hats
In Endless Variety

MRS. E. LYNCH

THREE SAN FRANCISCO STORES.

Van Ness Ave., Opposite Emporium,

759 Golden Gate Avenue, 989 Market St., (next to Hale's).

JOHN S. McKEE

JAMES M. POINTON

JOHN S. McKEE & CO.

Real Estate and Insurance Agents
Rents Collected. Loans Negotiated

3118 16th Street : : San Francisco

THE STATHAM PIANOS

Removed to our own property

24 HILL STREET (Off Valencia St.)

Between 21st and 22nd Sts., - - - - SAN FRANCISCO

No Rent for us to pay means low prices for you

Pianos for Rent and
Sold on Easy Payments

OPEN EVENINGS

Tuning and Repairing
Phone Market 4782

THE ROYAL SCOTS GREYS.

The Greys served in Flanders under William II., from 1694 to 1697; and from 1702 to 1712 in the Duke of Marlborough's campaigns. They were present, among other engagements, in the siege of Venloo, Ruremonde, and Stevenswaert, the capture of Liege, and the battle of Schellenburg, where they were ordered to dismount and fight on foot. They were also at Blenheim and at Ramillies, when they assisted in the capture of the French Regiment du Roi, with its colors.

As the 2d Dragoons, the Greys were employed against the Jacobites in the Highland risings in 1715 and 1719. They came again prominently to the front in the Flanders campaign of 1742-47, at Dettingen capturing the white standard of the French Maison Roi or Household Troops. They were also at Frontenoy, Roucoux and La Laffeldt. A light troop on the Prussian model was added to the regiment at the time of the commencement of the Seven Years' War, which served in the attempts on St. Malo and Cherbourg in 1757-58. The regiment also made the campaigns of 1759-63, including the battles of Minden, Warburg, Kirk Denker, Groebensteir and other engagements. On its return home in 1763 the light troop was disbanded, but a number of light horsemen were retained in the regiment until 1779. Greys served in Flanders with the Duke of York in 1793-94, and were in the retreat to Germany in the following year.

Their next appearance in battle was on the 16th and 18th of June, 1815, at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. At Waterloo they formed part of the Union Brigade, and earned the admiration even of Napoleon, who described them as "Ces terribles chevaux gris." In the charge—so realistically committed to canvas by Lady Butler—led by Sir William Ponsonby, Sergeant Charles Ewart captured the eagle and standard of the 45th French Invincibles after a desperate fight for it. The sergeant was given a commission; the eagle is still preserved in Chelsea Hospital. "Scotland forever!" shouted the Greys, while the 92d pipers struck up, and many of the Highlanders, breaking from their ranks, seized hold of the stirrups of the Greys and were carried some distance in the charge. The losses of the regiment amounted to fifteen officers, one hundred and eighty-six rank and file, and two hundred and twenty-four horses killed and wounded. As a heavy cavalry regiment it was not employed again abroad until the Crimean War, when it followed Scarlett in the celebrated charge of the Heavy Brigade at Balaklava, and earned two Victoria Crosses. "Greys, gallant Greys!" cried Colin Campbell, uncovering as he afterward rode up to them. "I'm sixty-one years old, but if I were young again I should be proud to serve in your ranks!" The regiment remained in the Crimea until the termination of the war, was at Inkerman, the Tchernaya, and in the siege of Sebastopol, sharing in the hardships and privations which the British troops suffered during the terrible winter of 1854-55. Detachments of the regiment served with the Camel Corps in 1884-85, while their gallant services in the recent South African War are too well known to need recounting here. The Greys are a household word in Scottish homes from the castle to the cottage and with all classes, from the peer to the peasant; but it is impossible to withhold the reflection—for such it is in the eyes of Scotsmen—that it is the only national regiment that does not maintain pipers. It is distinguished from all other cavalry regiments by its grey horses and its peculiar bearskin headdress, which proclaims it a regiment of grenadiers—the only grenadier cavalry regiment in service.

• FLOATING FRUIT STORES OF CANADA.

In the far northern portion of the province of Ontario, Canada, floating stores alone supply the inhabitants of the lone towns and homes, not to mention the hotels, and on these fruit constitutes a not inconsiderable item. In fact, meat is very high hereabouts, excepting only lamb, which is a local product, and vegetables being home raised, grow rather monotonous. So the peasantry and strangers look to fruit, and when the floating store comes in, three times a week, dainties along this line are usually in evidence.

Nor is it all one-sided, either, this traffic. The woods of north Ontario are full of red raspberries and black, and these the bright-eyed country girls and their sweethearts gather along the corduroy roads for shipping down to the railways whence they make their way to Toronto and even Quebec.

LONDON'S GREAT EXHIBITION.

The Franco-British Exposition at London is now in full running order, and the expected success is being realized. The buildings are spacious and artistic structures of steel, iron, concrete and plaster. Wood is conspicuous by its absence, with the result that all the edifices will be fireproof. The giant of the palaces is the machinery hall. It is the largest building ever erected at any exhibition. It covers an area of six acres and consists of a main building running northeast and southwest, joined together at the south end by a building of similar construction, the whole resembling in design the letter "u." Each side building is 661 feet long by 130 feet wide, and the cross building 302 feet long by 310 feet wide. There is to be a total floor space in this one building of eight acres. Here is shown the latest appliances in machinery of the two nations. The various British and French railroad and steamship companies and manufacturers are represented.

The next largest edifice is the Indian court, where the products of the Indian empire are displayed. This structure is one of the prettiest in the whole grounds. In front of each palace are gardens laid out by well known British and French landscape gardeners.

A striking feature is the great stadium, built after the design of the famous Coliseum at Rome. Here will be held the quadrennial Olympic games in which all the civilized countries of the world will meet. As generations will pass away before the Olympiad is held again in England, and as at least twenty-two nations are taking part in the contests, the occasion will be unique in the annals of British sport. In all, the stadium has a length of 1,000 feet and is 594 feet wide. The seating and standing accommodation is seventy-five feet wide and consists of thirty-two tiers for seats and sixty-five tiers for standing, the standing being at the circular ends of the building, and the seating at the flat sides, the whole being thus able to accommodate at one time 150,000 people.

GOOD VISION.

An old engineer in the north of England was getting his sight tested by a doctor who lived in a home facing a large park. The doctor used to say to his patients, "Look over there and tell me what you can see." When the engineer learned that his sight was to be tested he arranged with his son to take his bicycle half a mile into the park and to be oiling it. In due time the old man was led to the window, the doctor saying as usual:

"What do you see?"

The old man, peering out, said, "I see a young man stooping beside his bicycle."

"Do you?" said the doctor. "I don't see anything at all."

"Nonsense," said the engineer. "Why, he is oiling it."

The doctor took up a pair of field glasses and plainly saw the same.

"Magnificent sight!" he said.

The engineer is still drawing his wages.—London Telegraph.

This curious incident of travel in Africa is told by Henry Savage Landor: "I wished to buy a bag of grain, but the woman who owned it would on no account accept silver money for it, nor any article which she saw in my camp. My Somali servant had a bright idea—the only one he had during the journey across Africa. He went to one of the boxes of provisions and tore off a highly-colored label from a cornbeef tin. Having licked it copiously he stuck it on the middle of his forehead. Inquisitive, like a woman, the Carayu asked him what he did it for. The Somali said he had been seized with a violent headache and the colored paper was a certain cure. The Carayu at once offered the grain if the Somali would part with the magic paper. Her wish was satisfied without delay, and the woman departed happy."

WESTERN CANADA.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents per acre per year for ten years buys the finest winter wheat land in Alberta, located on main line of transcontinental railway. Grows 60 bushels wheat, 120 bushels oats, 91 bushels barley, 20 tons sugar beets, 8 tons alfalfa, 500 bushels potatoes per acre. Irrigable and non-irrigable land. Weekly excursions; reduced rates; free transportation to purchasers. Illustrated literature upon request.

FRANCIS FERRIER, General Agent,

18 Geary St., San Francisco.

CHILD'S TOY REVOLUTIONIZED AFRICA.

Many of the world's great mines were discovered by chance, and in many cases, through ignorance, the discovery has been of no value to the man who made it. The South African diamond mines, with their stupendous treasure, brought exactly one hundred dollars to the Boer farmer who was instrumental in unearthing their secret.

Howard Hensman, in his biography of Cecil Rhodes, says:

"This man one day saw a native child gleefully playing with a small pebble that glittered and coruscated in the sun with unusual brilliance.

"He took the stone from the child, examined it and carried it home with him. He could have had but little idea of what the stone really was, for probably the only time he had ever heard of diamonds was when he had read the Old Testament. But a Boer has always a keen eye for business, and, thinking that the stone might have some commercial value, the farmer showed it to a British trader named O'Reilly.

"O'Reilly seems to have recognized the stone immediately as a diamond, and bought it of the Boer—after considerable haggling—for one hundred dollars. Next he submitted it to Dr. Atherstone of Grahamstown—an authority on mineralogy—who unhesitatingly declared it to be a diamond of the purest water.

"The diamond was then shown to Sir Philip Wodehouse, High Commissioner of the Cape, and was bought by him from O'Reilly for twenty-five hundred dollars.

MONSTER AUSTRALIAN WINDMILL.

A windmill, the design of which lends itself to the production of gigantic machines of the most economical construction, capable of generating power cheaper than any other known form of engine, with the advantage of being placed alongside the work to be operated upon and requiring little or no attention is the invention of a young Australian engineer, McMaster by name. This mill is useful for pumping water, generating electricity, sawing wood, producing ice, and so forth. Mills up to one hundred feet in diameter, with towers one hundred and fifty feet high, are being manufactured. These are said to be the largest wind engines in the world and the simplest and cheapest to build.

The towers consist of two rigid steel trusses similar to a bridge, coupled opposite to each other, at both ends, leaving a space for the wheel to revolve in between the two towers, which, in their turn, carrying the wheel, rotate in any direction to suit the veering winds. The wheel runs on a central axle supported by a bearing on each tower. The tower revolves on roller bearings, both at the bottom and top. The top is supported by strong wire cables securely anchored to the ground.

VIEWS OF A SOCIALIST.

San Francisco, May 28, 1908.

Editor British Californian: The criticism on Dr. Jordan's opinions of New Zealand, which appeared in your last issue, is very interesting. Your correspondent, who ought to know New Zealand better than Dr. Jordan, certainly proves that the great authority on fishes was mistaken, to put it mildly.

However, it is just possible that there is a method in Dr. Jordan's mistakes. The truth is that he strongly disapproves of the New Zealand plan of government. It savors of socialism far too much to suit a defender of the American business oligarchy. The New Zealanders are in the van of the world's progressive nations; they have been enterprising enough to supplant private monopolistic enterprise with public, governmental enterprise; and they have found it good. On the publicly-owned railroads of New Zealand, accidents to either employees or passengers are almost unknown; while on the American railroads, which are managed by such fine, "red-blooded," "enterprising" men as Harriman et al., the slaughter is appalling. But Dr. Jordan believes that the public ownership of railroads is socialism; and socialism, he is convinced, is destructive of individual initiative and enterprise.

For Dr. Jordan believes in the survival of the fittest. He would like a pestilence or a drought to come along every ten years or so, and kill off about half of us. But the socialist, while not disputing Darwin, certainly does take issue with Dr. Jordan. The socialist believes in fitting all to survive, and the New Zealanders evidently take this view. The government of that fine little country provides work for

the unemployed; while in the United States the unemployed get clubbed by the police. "No government work for the unemployed," says the American oligarchy of big business. "It would deprive the American working man of all his enterprise and hustle if the government stepped in and found him a job whenever the machine of American enterprise breaks down. (It's broken down now.) Besides, the survival of the fittest is the law." Sure—a panic does just about as well as a drought or a pestilence, and suicides have increased forty-one per cent since October, 1907.

Dr. Jordan is simply a mouthpiece of the plutocracy, and the American plutocracy doesn't want the American working men to find out how backward the United States is in industrial and economic legislation. This is the true reason for Dr. Jordan's thrust at New Zealand. Yours truly.

A BRITISH SOCIALIST SUBSCRIBER.

N. B.—I don't mean to imply that the government of New Zealand is or has been in the hands of avowed socialists, but I do maintain that there is a good deal of socialism in the government; for, wherever a government is desirous of protecting the poor, of legislating for the masses, and not for the classes, it must work in that direction. Professor Schaffle, an opponent of socialism, says: "Socialism does not wish to abolish private property or accumulation of wealth; but it aims to displace the present system of private capital by a system of collective capital, which would introduce a unified organization of national labor." This is what New Zealand is doing to some extent. There are no Morgans, or Harrimans or Rockefellers in New Zealand; but the government is the great capitalist.

IDEAL BROADMOOR.

The promoters of Broadmoor are to be commended for laying out this tract in half-acre and acre plots, thus making it possible for the city man to own a country home within convenient distance from his office or place of business. The drawback to most subdivisions which are put upon the market for home sites is the smallness of the lots, the result being that when built upon there is nothing left of that country charm which drew the homebuilder away from the crowded city streets in the first place.

At Broadmoor there will always be the verdant beauty, tranquility and seclusion which plenty of room alone makes possible. The soil is of the richest, the climate mild and free from winds and fogs, and the class of people who are buying there insures for it the best of improvements. It is destined to quickly become an ideal residence district, such as one meets with in beautiful Kent and Surrey, England. Already it is surrounded by handsome villa homes, with their luxuriant gardens, and by rich orchards.

Broadmoor as it stands today is like a park, with massive stone entrance pillars. The streets are to be curbed and cement sidewalks laid, and beautiful shade trees planted along the imposing avenues. Here the family may have a home in the fullest meaning of the word; where the man of means may have an elegant country residence, with suitable surroundings, and also where the man of moderate income, doing business in Oakland or San Francisco, may be within easy reach of his home and where his family will have a delightful place to live and where the household expenses may be materially reduced by the cultivation of berries and other fruits, vegetables, poultry, eggs, etc., which may be economically produced right on the ground by the family.

Broadmoor lies between Oakland and San Leandro—in the garden spot of Alameda county—and the prices at which residence plots are being offered are surprisingly low, considering what is given; and the terms are of the easiest. While a number of purchasers are already preparing to build, others are buying as an investment or with a view to future use.

The Frank K. Mott Company of 1060 Broadway, Oakland, are the selling agents for the property, and they will be pleased to send to enquirers maps, price lists, terms of sale, etc.

The caribou or reindeer of Newfoundland roam over an area of some 25,000 miles of unbroken wilderness. They are magnificent creatures, some of the larger stags weighing from 500 to 600 pounds.

The Duke of Westminster has distributed more than £900 among Chester charities from entrance fees paid by excursionists to inspect Eaton Hall.

WHAT SUBSCRIBERS SAY.

"As long as I have a dollar I will have the British Californian, for it is certainly worth its price."—A. L. S., Field's Landing, Cal.

* * *

"I admire the paper greatly, and you may consider me a life subscriber."—J. R. N., Madera, Cal.

* * *

"It gives us news of doings in the old country and colonies, which we otherwise would not get."—W. G., Elmhurst, Cal.

* * *

"I am sending money for two years, as I would not like my subscription to run out."—G. L., Paia, H. T.

* * *

"To me it is a great boon to get this monthly reminder of British progress."

NEW OFFICES OF McNAB & SMITH.

The well-known draying firm of McNab & Smith have moved their main offices to handsomely appointed quarters at 38 Davis street. This firm, which has been in business in San Francisco for more than 30 years, is now the largest and best equipped of its kind west of Chicago. It does its own truck and wagon building, and conducts an up-to-date repair shop.

The barns of McNab & Smith accommodate 540 horses and have every sanitary equipment, including cement floors. The firm owns its own water supply, with a capacity of 32,000 gallons. A general hauling business is done, and any piece up to 50 tons can be moved by this firm at a moment's notice.

CELEBRATION OF EMPIRE DAY.

Dinners and social functions in observance of Empire Day were common the world over on May 25th, but it is questionable if greater enthusiasm was anywhere displayed than at the banquet given by British residents of San Francisco on that auspicious day. The scene of the gathering was the handsome red room at the Fairmont Hotel, and the company, while not large, was representative. His Majesty's Consul-General, Mr. Walter Risley Hearn, presided, and gathered about him at the central table were some of the city's leading citizens, including his honor, Mayor Taylor.

In proposing the initial toast, which was to the President of the United States, the Consul-General struck a happy vein, and by his felicitous references to the country of which so many of those present were adopted citizens, gave the event the broader character of a British-American, or Anglo-Saxon, celebration—a cue which the succeeding speakers took up, and with happy results.

Rising, the Consul-General said in part:

"I feel it a great honor to be permitted to propose the toast which we, who enjoy the friendly hospitality of this great sister nation, many for a lifetime, others for a shorter period, delight to honor at our banquets. The President of the United States is the head of a great nation, separated from our own mother country, it is true, by a stretch of water which appears to be shrinking in width very rapidly, but united in sentiment and feeling by ties of blood which I believe is growing thicker and richer every day. The Anglo-Saxon race has a mighty future before it and a stupendous duty to perform. That is to march forward in the cause of humanity and civilization; so shall our ways be ways of pleasantness and all our paths be peace. We lately joined all together in welcoming the magnificent array of battle ships which the President has sent round to this ocean, in order to engrave upon it more deeply than ever before its name of the Pacific. Those who watched, as I did, the approach of that fleet to the Golden Gate on the 6th of May, and saw the masterly manner in which those mighty vessels came at full speed in line abreast and then suddenly forming into columns ahead, entered the Golden Gate and passed to their anchorage in single column ahead, were filled with the fullest admiration, and we can imagine the spirit of the great common ancestor of American and British seamanship, Sir Francis Drake, who passed by this magnificent harbor without finding it, possibly owing to the fogs which are common alike to the Golden Gate and our own shores, clapping his hands and shouting, 'By my halidom, 'tis nobly done; Bravo, Bob Evans!'"

"Those who mingled with the officers of the American fleet will have been struck by the intimate knowledge and friendship which they profess to have for their fellow sailors under the White Ensign. This is as it should be, for no one knows better than the American navy that Britannia rules the waves for defense and not defiance. These men have no jealousy or fear of our navy, however great it may be, for they know that it is the life blood of our island home and the bond of union of the Empire. This great country, in addition to our colonies, is becoming daily more and more the Commissariat General and Universal Provider of Great Britain and we may therefore feel certain that so long as it is to the interest of both countries, setting aside all the ties of kinship and language, to prevent us from being starved into subjection, the freedom of the oceans and seas will never be disturbed.

"In this great cosmopolitan city of San Francisco when the disaster fell, and your day of great trial came, no questions of nationality arose. All nationalities worked together for the common good like one man, and called forth the admiration and applause of the whole world. The eyes of the world are still on San Francisco, and are admiring the noble efforts she is so rapidly and successfully making to rise from her ashes.

"I am very glad that we are honored to-night by the presence among us of the Mayor of this great city. We admire in the President his nobility of purpose and his integrity, and we honor Dr. Taylor for the same qualities, and I hope that Dr. Taylor will favor us with a few of his eloquent words in response to the toast which I now have the honor to ask you to drink with all the honors, The President of the United States."

In equally fitting terms, the Consul-General next proposed "The King," saying:

"On the day we are celebrating, 89 years ago, was born the lady who was destined to see a progress in the world never equalled in the ages which had gone before, and to give her name to the age of advancement and enlightenment to be ever known as the Victorian Era. The 24th of May was known and

loved for sixty-five years as the Queen's birthday, and it is especially meet that it should continue to be celebrated as Empire Day, the day consecrated to that Empire which was enlarged, consolidated and more closely united under Queen Victoria's beneficent rule. It is, I know, unusual to preface the toast I am to have the honor of proposing by any remarks, but I feel that the present occasion is one where I may be allowed to depart from the common rule and devote a few moments to the Empire over which His Majesty the King so worthily reigns. His Majesty, as Prince of Wales, visited nearly every part of the Empire, and acquired a knowledge of its capabilities and requirements which falls to the lot of few. His son, the Prince of Wales, worthy son of a worthy sire, claimed lately, in a speech before the Royal Colonial Institute, that few had visited so many different portions of British soil as he had done, and the visit His Royal Highness will make to Canada this summer will be the sixth time he has been to the Dominion. I may say with him that one of the first objects of this annual gathering is to develop the true spirit of Empire and to strengthen those links of kinship which will bind forever the vast and varied portions of the overseas dominions with the mother country.

"Gentlemen, having introduced this toast by the foregoing noble words of the Prince of Wales, I call upon you to drink the toast of the mighty ruler of an Empire on which the sun never sets; His Majesty, the KING, may GOD bless him."

The toasts to the President and the King, needless to say, were honored with the greatest enthusiasm, and the singing of the American and British national hymns.

Mayor Taylor then arose, in response to a general call, and in stirring words paid a glowing tribute to the might of Britain, and the worth of Britons, saying that while there was good in all peoples, a greater development of moral consciousness was to be found in the Anglo-Saxon, and for that reason he is best fitted to take the lead in the world's affairs. He concluded by saying it would be the greatest of crimes if war was permitted between two such countries as Britain and America.

Toastmaster William Greer Harrison then took charge of the program, and asked the company to arise and drink to the health of "the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Royal Family." Mr. James C. Fyfe, president of the St. Andrew's Society, responded to this sentiment in eloquent terms. He was followed by Rev. David Evans, who ably discussed "The British Benevolent Society." Rev. W. Kirk Guthrie spoke for the "sister societies," and Mr. William Greer Harrison spoke to the sentiment, "The Empire," sketching briefly its remarkable geographical growth and the development of its free institutions. It was a wonderful story he told, in simple words, and it greatly impressed his auditors. "The strength of the British nation," he said in conclusion, "lies in its inherent love of what is right."

Dr. Frederick W. D'Evelyn, speaking to the sentiment, "The City of Our Homes," said that Time had made him a citizen; Destiny an American. Retrospectively, he went back to the day when he landed at New York, a strippling, and reviewed succeeding events which had been potent in making of him an American—the professional ties, social interests, the bonds of home and children. The doctor, always eloquent and interesting, then proceeded to relate some of the marvels of San Francisco's resurrection, and predicted for the coming Greater San Francisco a bright and prosperous future. Col. Duncan of the U. S. Army, was the last speaker, and he pleased everybody by saying that while there are some British subjects who are better than others, there are no bad British subjects.

Interspersing the toasts, vocal numbers of a high order were rendered. Mr. William Balnaves sang "Rule Britannia," and "Annie Laurie;" Dr. Albert E. Sykes rendered "The Deathless Army," and other songs, while Mr. T. W. Waldegrave gave "Warrior Bold," and "Gallants of England."

BIG CELEBRATION AT FRESNO.

Fresno Britons united in a grand celebration of Empire Day at Recreation Park on Monday, May 25th. The celebration took the form of a musical and literary entertainment and dance, and was given under the auspices of the recently formed British Society of Fresno County. The spacious pavilion had been made gay with flag decorations and the 150 Britons present put in a most enjoyable evening. The speeches were three in number. The first on the program was by Wm. Robertson, whose subject was "Our Native Country and Our King."

Mr. Henry Hawson was the next speaker and

he paid a graceful tribute to "The Country of Our Adoption and Our President." Said Mr. Hawson: "The best American is the Britisher who becomes one." He was followed by Mr. D. D. Allison, who took for his theme "The Britishers in Fresno County."

The musical numbers were as follows:

The national anthem, "God Save the King," chorus; "The Veteran's Song," A. E. Carver; "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes," male chorus; "The Bonnie, Bonnie Banks of Loch Lomond," Miss Minnie Marshall; "The Star Spangled Banner," male chorus; "Jack's Yarn," G. H. Normington; "Ye Banks and Braes O' bonnie Doon," Miss Minnie Marshall; "Annie Laurie," male chorus; "Rule Britannia," chorus. At the conclusion of the program refreshments were served, both in the pavilion and in the Casino, where ice cream, ices, cakes and other things were to be had for the asking. At about 11 o'clock dancing began and was continued until early morning.

In the absence of President Hector Burness the evening was presided over by William Harvey, Sr., who welcomed the guests and introduced the speakers.

The British Society of Fresno County is a flourishing organization of some 130 members, and has social and benevolent objects. The executive officers are: President, Hector Burness; First Vice-President, T. E. Collins; Second Vice-President, William Harvey Sr.; Treasurer, A. E. Carver; Secretary, George Robertson; Trustees, D. D. Allison, Henry Hawson, James Y. Beveridge.

RIVERSIDE BRITONS CELEBRATE.

Riverside Lodge, Sons of St. George, and the Caledonian Society of Riverside, jointly observed Empire Day, at I. O. O. F. Hall on the evening of May 25th, a choice literary and musical program being tendered to a crowded house. A copy of the program has reached us and it reads as follows:

Introduction of Chairman, F. M. Borden; Chairman's remarks, Francis Cuttle; bagpipes, Dan Finlayson; song, "The Children's Home," Leonard Coop; dance, Highland Fling, Mathew and Joseph Melklejohn; song, "McGregor's Gathering," Miss Alma Mills; address, "The British Empire," Rev. J. H. McLaren; recitation, "The Charge of the Light Brigade," Stanley Borden; song, Miss McDougall; sword dance, Mathew and Joseph Melklejohn; national anthems, "My Country 'Tis of Thee," "God Save the King."

Dancing concluded the festivities, with Mr. A. Mills as master of ceremonies. Refreshments were served. The executive committee was composed of the following named Englishmen and Scotsmen: W. H. Polkinghorn, J. H. Hastings, F. M. Borden, J. C. Dalglish, R. McFarlane and James Ross.

OBSESSED BY WHISKY AND SODA.

This curious advertisement appeared in the London Morning Post:

"Gentleman in good social position finds that wherever he goes friends ply him with whiskies and sodas, which he does not like and which disagree with him; they resent it if he refuses them. He would like introduction to society in which whisky and soda does not form so important an element.—Address R., etc."

Office Hours: 10 to 1 and 2 to 4:30
Sundays by Appointment

H. ISAAC JONES, M. D.

L. R. C. P. E., Etc.

Formerly Starr King Building, S. F.

EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT

First National Bank Bldg.
Room 207
Phone Oakland 6545

Residence
228 E. Sixteenth St.
Phone Merrill 627



STAMP ALBUM with 538 genuine stamps, incl. Rhodesia, Congo (tiger), China (dragon), Tasmania (view), Jamaica (waterfalls), etc., only 10c. Agts. Wtd. 50 per cent. Big Bargain list, \$1. Coupons, and set of unused Stamps, (worth 30c.) ALL FREE!! We Buy Stamps. C. E. HUSSMAN CO., Dept. B-1, St. Louis, Mo.

Jas. McNab, Geo. A. Smith, Robert Park
President, Vice Pres. Secretary.

McNAB & SMITH
DRAYING.

Main Offices Moved From 215 East St. to

38 DAVIS ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

NOTES.

News comes from the East of the death of Capt. A. J. Standing, widely known as an Indian educator and one of the founders of the Carlisle Indian School, Pa. He was a native of England.

A reader calls our attention to a typographical error in our last month's article on Sydney, Australia. He states that the population of Sydney is over 600,000; that of Melbourne, 400,000.

Mr. Robert Bruce, of the firm of Balfour, Guthrie & Co., has purchased and presented to Trinity Church a choice piece of ground in the Sunset district for the purpose of building a chapel in connection with Trinity Mission. It is a memorial from Mr. Bruce to his late wife, who passed away some months ago.

Cricket matches will be played as follows: June 14—Married vs single, at Alameda; married vs. single at the Stadium.

June 21—Pacifies vs. Barbarians, at Alameda; Golden Gates vs. Alameda, at the Stadium.

June 28—San Francisco County vs. Pacifies, at Alameda; Barbarians vs. Golden Gates, at the Stadium.

July 4.—Independence day, combined practice at Alameda.

July 5—Alameda vs. Wanderers, at Alameda; British vs. Americans, at the Stadium.

July 12—Pacifies vs. Alameda, at Alameda; Golden Gates vs. San Francisco County, at the Stadium.

Our esteemed exchange, "The Paradise of the Pacific," published at Honolulu, comes to us this month in a new dress. The new title page is a decided improvement upon former ones, though all have been good. We are pleased to note the prosperity of this publication, for it deserves success. It is probably the best printed journal in the world; and in no other publication have we seen such beautiful half-tone work. The virtue may be in Honolulu's clear atmosphere, but whatever the reason, the fact remains that no magazine on the mainland, or in Europe, turns out illustrations that can compare with the Paradise of the Pacific's.

Our friend, Mr. A. S. Miskin of Vallejo recently left on a four-months' visit to Europe, and the old haunts of his childhood in Merry England. The Masonic Lodge at Vallejo, of which Mr. Miskin is a prominent member, gave him a royal "send-off" on the eve of his departure. Mr. Miskin, through many years, has been a good friend to the British-Californian, never missing an opportunity to advance the interests of this paper in Vallejo and neighboring towns, and we heartily join his many friends in wishing him a pleasant journey and a safe return. He is on the staff of the Vallejo Chronicle, and will again take up his journalistic labors on his return.

Quite a number of Vallejo Britons, it transpires, have caught the home fever. William Brownlie left for Scotland last Friday on a 90-days' leave. He is one of the pioneers in Vallejo, and fills an important post at the navy yard.

James Greig, another Vallejoite of popular connection, and brother of William Greig of the navy yard, is traveling with Mr. Brownlie. Both have secured passage on the Lusitania. E. T. Jones left a month ago, and is in Manchester, England, by this time, the guest of Mr. Wm. Hart, a very wealthy man and old-time chum of Mr. Jones. His trip will include a tour of all the countries in Europe.

Dr. H. Isaac Jones, the well-known eye specialist, formerly of the Starr King Building, San Francisco, has resumed practice in Oakland, with offices in the new First National Bank Building. Dr. Jones, in the early years of his career, followed his profession in the British army, and since coming to the Pacific Coast has acquired a wide fame.

Shakespeare, we opine, never had an experience at all like what has just been ours, or he would have gone a little slow about proclaiming brevity to be the soul of wit. A postal card addressed to us bears just these words:

"What's your rates?"

Rates for what? And who are you? And where do you live?

PLENTY LIKE THIS.

Martin W. Littleton, the noted New York lawyer, recently said of an opponent: "Gentlemen, if you knew Blank as well as I do, you'd understand that when his mouth opens his brain ceases to work. He reminds me of a little steamer that used to run on the Missouri. The steamer had a seven-inch boiler and a twelve-inch whistle. The effect of this was that when the whistle blew the steamer stopped."

CALEDONIAN ANNUAL GATHERING.

More than ten thousand people thronged Shell Mound Park on Saturday, May 30th, to participate in the Caledonian Club's forty-second annual gathering and games. Thirty-seven events made up the interesting program, some of the contests being extremely exciting. In the two-mile handicap, Soldier King won, covering the distance in 10:26, and carrying off the solid silver trophy cup which had been offered for this event by Silversmith John O. Bellis. The veteran runner, J. Connelly, landed second in this contest. The tug-of-war was another spirited event, the Caledonian Club team finally dragging to defeat a team made up from all other Scottish societies. The vaulting, pole throwing, jumping and other events were well contested and aroused enthusiasm in the spectators.

James Lemon carried off the McGilvray champion medal for bagpipe playing, with J. H. McDonald second and Adam Ross third. The best dressed man in full Highland costume was W. P. Grant; the best dressed in plain Highland costume, E. A. Ross.

The Highland fling, danced by lads and lassies in costume, made a pretty spectacle, which was much admired.

Altogether the celebration was a great success and passed off without any marring incidents. William Mitchell, as usual, made an ideal announcer. The officers of the club were kept busy throughout the day with their respective duties and they, together with the Games Committee, are to be congratulated on the successful outcome of their efforts. The officers are James A. Macdonald, Chief; Geo. W. Miller, First Chieftain; F. F. Finlay, Second Chieftain; Charles Macdonald, Third Chieftain; Samuel McGregor, Fourth Chieftain; Dr. J. A. J. Macdonald, Physician. W. R. King had charge of the floor in the large dance pavilion.

THISTLE CLUB GAMES.

We are advised by the Games Committee of the San Francisco Scottish Thistle Club that they have about completed their arrangements for the monster event at Shell Mound Park on July 4. It will mark the 27th annual gathering and games given by the club, and will surpass anything of the kind ever before attempted on the coast. The program will embrace nearly forty events, all highly interesting and instructive. Three thousand dollars in cash prizes will be offered to contestants in the various competitions, and in addition numerous valuable medals and trophies will be bestowed upon winners. Games will be open to all comers. Dancing will be in progress all day in the big pavilion, and exhibition dancing on the platforms. A corps of pipers and a brass band will supply the music.

Among the special features introduced may be mentioned—Half-mile and football dribbling race, picturesque exhibitions of highland dancing by expert men, women and children in Highland costume, exciting bicycle races, amusing obstruction, sack, three-legged and other races, cake walk, Irish jig and reel contests, and many others too numerous to mention. All participated in by athletic giants of more than local fame.

Admission to the park will be 50 cents; children, 25 cents, and boats will leave the ferries every 20 minutes.

SCOTTISH NOTES.

Mr. James Todd, an ex-officer of the Thistle Club, has returned from a five-months-visit to Scotland and Great Britain in general. He reports that the old land is keeping pace in the march of progress, and that there is no place like it for a holiday. He found the people over there keenly interested in California, and as he was expected to tell something "big" about the country he told them some big untruths. But they were believed, until another Californian came along and informed them that their friend Todd was a big inventor.

Lady Lovat Lodge, auxiliary to Clan Fraser, gave a rousing benefit social on the 12th inst. in aid of a sick clansman. Over a thousand tickets were sold, netting a snug sum for the unfortunate sufferer. The entertainment in itself was splendid and greatly pleased the large number of people who attended.

"BABY BIRDIE'S PRAYER."

is the name of a new, very delightful and pleasing home song and chorus, composed by Jane A. Havens.

This is certainly one of the sweetest home songs ever published. It is especially suitable and adapted for the home, church and choir use.

The regular retail price of this song is 50 cents per copy. Our readers will receive a copy post-paid by sending 10 cents in silver or postage stamps to The Globe Music Co., 1155 Broadway, New York.

IMITATION IRISH LACE.

We have received the following communication from His Majesty's Consul-General, which we have much pleasure in publishing, hoping that it may be of use in putting a stop to the imitation of Irish industries and so promote the sale of real Irish lace and other product of Irish Industry.

Question Asked in the House of Commons, April 2, 1908.—Mr. Boland asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been called to the prosecution and fining of La Samaritaine, a French firm trading in Regent street, London, for exposing and selling as Irish lace a French-made crochet blouse; whether he was aware that numbers of American and other visitors had made similar purchases in the belief that they were obtaining lace made in Ireland; and whether, with a view to putting on their guard American visitors to London and other places where this dishonest form of trading had been carried on, he would convey to the proper authorities in the United States a notification of the fact that such practices existed and of the damage thereby caused to an important Irish industry.

Answer.—I am aware of the facts mentioned by the honorable member; but so far as I can gather the representatives of the Irish lace industry are in a position to protect their own interests, and I do not see on what ground I could ask authorities in the United States to take action in the matter. I hope the publicity which has been given to the matter already will be beneficial.

SAN JOSE BRITONS.

At the regular monthly meeting of the British-Californians' Association, held at K. of P. hall, the following program was enjoyed by a large and appreciative audience:

Piano solo Mr. H. Keesling
Vocal solo, "Carrissima" Mrs. A. E. Cormarty
Banjo solo, "Whistling Rufus," Mr. George
Whistling solo Miss Winniger
Remarks by the president.

Cornet Quartette, "Adieu".....
Messrs. Brohaska, Pahara, Clevenger and Kendall.

Remarks by the historian of the Association, Dr. Darlow.

Vocal Solo, "Woodpecker" Rev. G. H. B. Wright

"We get some sad cases," said the attendant at the lunatic asylum to the visitor, and opened the door of the first cell.

Inside was a man sitting on a stool and gazing vacantly at the wall.

"Sad story," said the attendant; "he was in love with a girl, but she married another man, and he lost his reason from grief."

They stole out softly, closing the door behind them, and proceeded to the next inmate. This cell was thickly padded, and the man within was stark, staring mad.

"Who is this?" inquired the visitor.

"This," repeated the attendant—"this is the other man."

SHELL MOUND PARK, BERKELEY

Saturday, July 4, 1908

27th Grand Annual Gathering and Games

SAN FRANCISCO

SCOTTISH THISTLE CLUB

Greatest exhibition of Scottish and other sports ever held on this coast. Games for all nationalities OPEN TO ALL COMERS. Many new features introduced. See the great Irish jig and reel and cake walk contests; amusing obstruction, three-legged and sack races; exciting bicycle and foot races; beautiful and picturesque Highland dancing by expert men and children in costume; phenomenal feats of strength by athletic giants, including monster competition in tug of war by picked teams. Thousands of dollars awarded in cash prizes, besides handsome and costly medals for amateur events. Dancing all day in pavilions. Music by first-class band and corps of pipers. Admission to park: Adults, 50 cents; children under 12, 25 cents. United States soldiers in uniform and parties in Highland costume admitted free.

This is the very biggest event of the year. You can't afford to miss it. Come one, come all.

D. GIRDWOOD, Royal Chief.

A. D. McDOUGALD, Recorder.

SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

The regular social night of Burnaby Lodge, San Francisco, took place on May 2d and was largely attended by members and friends. A rattling good program was presented and the refreshment committee made the "inner man" think that there were "big doings." Many members of other lodges were present and entered into the spirit of the occasion.

During the past month the lodge has had the pleasure of initiating Messrs. F. T. Jones and Andrew Black.

The charter is again draped. This time in memory of our late brothers, Harry Billings and J. H. D. Johnson. Brother Billings died in Blackwater, England, after a long illness. He was an old member of the lodge. Brother Johnson, also a member of many years' standing, died in Hong Kong of typhoid fever. He was stricken whilst at his post of duty as chief steward of the "Siberia," but like a true Englishman, he stuck to his post until it was too late for medical aid to save him. His interesting talks on the Japanese war will always be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to hear them. He leaves a wife and son to survive him. Our heartfelt sympathy goes out to them in their hour of bereavement.

P. C. WOODHOUSE.

The late J. H. D. Johnson, member of Burnaby Lodge, who died recently at Hong Kong, had served on the "Siberia" for a number of years and had a host of friends in this and Asiatic ports. He was one of the founders of Burnaby Lodge, and helped to institute Captain Cook Lodge at Honolulu. Brother Blake-way, who is an old friend of the family, has had charge of the deceased's effects, and he arranged to have the body shipped to San Francisco.

PICKWICK LODGE, SAN FRANCISCO.

On Monday evening, 8th inst., Pickwick Lodge will install officers for the ensuing term as follows: Past Worthy President, M. Luby; Worthy President, G. J. Bowie; Worthy Vice-President, T. W. Elton; Worthy Secretary, T. Poyser; Worthy Treasurer, George Rosewell; Worthy Messenger, T. Roberts; Worthy Assistant Secretary, James B. Brown; Worthy Chaplain, Brother Norrington; Worthy Inside Sentinel, Brother Mills; Worthy Assistant Messenger, Wm. Murray; Trustees, T. Bradbury, George Kemp; Organist, Brother Jinks.

All the above officers are good, hard rustlers, and under their control Pickwick looks for a prosperous term. The following past presidents have been elected as delegates to the Grand Lodge Convention: F. D. Brandon, A. Blanchflower, S. Creba, H. Williamson, M. Luby; alternates, Brothers White, Ford and Cheatham.

Brother Meredith presented Pickwick Lodge with a beautiful framed painting, entitled "The Homage Giving of King Edward at Westminster Abbey, Aug. 9th, 1902," which he secured in his tour of England.

Pickwick celebrated another open meeting night the 1st inst. The following brothers participated in the evening's entertainment: Field, Elton, Cannon, McFarland, Prior, Meredith, Frank Spencer, Gus Spencer, Bowden, Haynes, Williamson, Archer, Mills, Carr and McCullum.

ALBION LODGE, OAKLAND.

The new officers for the term are as follows: Worthy President, J. Casson; Worthy Vice-President, Fred Taylor; Worthy Secretary, J. J. Roberts; Worthy Treasurer, F. W. Wheeler; Worthy Messenger, F. Oakes; Assistant Secretary, A. E. Orton; Assistant Messenger, E. W. Orton; Chaplain, H. St. Johnson; Inside Sentinel, A. S. Dingle; Outside Sentinel, Tom Reeves; Representatives to Grand Lodge, A. H. A. Smith, James Carter, George Fake, J. Lancaster, Fred Phillips; alternates, C. L. Trow, R. Peddie, G. W. Lee, W. Fake, W. Sheaff.

RIVERSIDE LODGE.

Riverside Lodge held their regular fortnightly meeting on the 3rd inst., and the occasion proved a very interesting one to the members present. The most important business transacted was the installation of officers for the ensuing term, the ceremony being presided over by Grand Lodge Deputy Polkinghorn.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Polkinghorn expressed his deep gratification and satisfaction at the way in which the lodge had grown, both numerically and financially during the past year, and especially during the past six months, and also at the excellent way in which the retiring officers had conducted the business of the lodge. "Never," he said, "since the inauguration of Riverside Lodge, has the ritual been so well exemplified as during the term just completed.

"The secretary's report showed that our fi-

nanacial standing is thoroughly secure, and that we are in a far stronger position now than ever before, and it should be within our power, this being so, to obtain representation in the Grand Lodge, an honor which will do the lodge the greatest possible benefit, and which we are most anxious to obtain."

The meeting ended as usual with a friendly chat and light refreshments were served, the social committee having provided same.

W. EARLY.

ENGLISH THEATRE PARTY.

A special performance of the English opera, "The Mikado," will be given at Idora Park Theatre on Tuesday evening, June 23d. Albion Lodge, Sons of St. George, Oakland, is conducting this theatre party, and the proceeds will be given to a worthy fund in connection with the lodge's social activities. Special English music will be interspersed, and it is hoped that the attendance will be large. Key Route trains from San Francisco go direct to Idora Park. Brother Ed Joste, who so ably conducts the lodge's journal, is making a heavy sale of tickets in San Francisco, and hopes to have as many Frisco brothers present as Oakland will have. Price of tickets is 50 cents.

DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE.

The entertainment and ball given by Empress Victoria Lodge on May 16 was a decided success under the able supervision of Mrs. Nellie Esler, chairman of the social committee. The hall was crowded with members, guests and Sons of St. George. The following program was rendered and elicited well merited applause and encores:

Opening speech by Chairman Mr. T. Butcher of Sons of St. George.

Selections by orchestra.
Song and dance Miss Doris Bolton
Recitation Mr. Talbot
Song Mr. Mason
Violin and piano duet
..... Messrs. Prosser and Nowlan
Recitation Mr. Willis
Vocal selection Mr. Matthews
Song Mr. Plowman
Dancing was then indulged in until a late hour.

On May 23d, the lodge gave a social and dance at 1675 Market street, in honor of our late Queen's birthday. It was a huge success.

The lodge will give an entertainment and dance on Saturday evening, 27th inst., at St. George's Hall for the benefit of a distressed sister. Admission, 10 cents.

MRS. HELEN WILLIAMS.

A MAKER OF TROPHIES.

Mr. John O. Bellis, the manufacturing gold and silversmith of No. 1658 California street, who donated a solid silver cup for a prize in the Caledonian games, and who is making a similar trophy for the Thistle Club, has this class of work for his specialty. A visit to his establishment is a revelation and a liberal education in art. He has prepared some dozens of unique designs suitable for trophies, some with Scottish emblems predominating, others with English, Welsh and Canadian features. One of the prettiest things we have ever seen is a design for a cup in the shape of a Scottish thistle, the flowers of the thistle being the cup. Mr. Bellis carries also designs suitable for cricket, football, bowling and other trophies, all original and unique, and the low price at which he offers to manufacture cups from these patterns is really surprising. Our British readers cannot do better than pay Mr. Bellis a visit when needing anything in his line.

NEW BOOK ON SCOTLAND.

A copy of an excellent little book entitled "The Homes and Haunts of Scott and Burns" has reached us. Its author is Mr. George Eyre-Todd, and he certainly is a master at description; also a clever biographer. Never have the lives of Scott and Burns been reviewed more intelligently. The stories that are told of them, and the excerpts from their works, give the book added interest. Numerous illustrations accompany the text, and the whole is printed on enameled paper in the finest style. The work is issued by the Caledonian Railway, and an American edition will shortly be put on sale at 25 cents a copy.

WHY COFFINS ARE DEAR.

Tam Neil was a wright and precentor in Edinburgh, and a very droll character in his way. Being questioned one day by a lady, at whose house he was employed, as to the reason why people of his profession were so exorbitant in their charges for coffins, he looked very mysterious, and agreed to give her the necessary information in return for a glass of whisky.

The stipulation being carried out, Tam said: "Weel, ma'am, it's just because they are no'er brought back to be mended."

Telephone Oakland 630 Home A2431

Palace Bakery and Lunch Parlor
PETERSON & HESSE
1012 Washington Street
and 471 Eleventh Street
OAKLAND

S. JACKSON
RESIDENT AGENT
New Zealand Insurance Co.
464 10th St. Oakland, Cal.
Phone Oakland 209

Dress and Walking Hats
at Lowest Prices in Town
Friend's Millinery
125 San Pablo Ave., Oakland

Searcher of Records for Alameda County
G. W. McKEAND
Offices: 458 Eighth Street, west of Broadway,
OAKLAND.

S. S. Espejo J. DeLancy
DE LANCY, ESPEJO & CO.
BOOTS AND SHOES
Phone Oakland 3524 Repairing a Specialty
475 Fourteenth St.
Bet. Broadway and Washington Sts.
OAKLAND, CAL.
Our Motto---Durability, Comfort and Style.

AL. WOOD & BRO.
PAINTERS and
DECORATORS
Sign Writing, Paints, Oils, Glass, Window Shades, Wall Paper, Varnish
966 BROADWAY, OAKLAND

FOR SALE
Furniture Iron Beds
Quarter-Sawed Oak Dressers
Cor. 11th and Franklin Streets, Oakland
H. SCHELLHAAS

Telephone Oakland 128
CAPE ANN BAKERY
ROBERTSON & LOSH
Birthday and Wedding Cakes
Artistically Ornamented
Goods Delivered Anywhere
575 12th Street Between Jefferson and Clay
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Upholstering
SAVE MONEY AT
LESTER'S
CARPET HOUSE
CARPETS, LINOLEUMS and MATTINGS
856 Clay, near 7th St., Oakland
Phone Oakland 1181; Home A-4184

Directory of British Societies.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA.

Object: To relieve distress amongst Subjects of the Empire in California.
Bis dat qui cito dat.

The Empire expects that every man will do his duty.

H. M. Consul-General, President ex Officio.
MAJOR H. D. GERRARD, Secretary.

Office: Hansford Bldg., Market and Davis, San Francisco.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY, B. & A. U.

Meets first and third Thursdays in each month, 2:30 p. m. at the California Club House, 1750 Clay street, San Francisco, President, Mrs. G. A. Wright; Secretary, Miss Bessie G. K. Wright. Address, 1146 Waverley street, Palo Alto.

CALEDONIAN CLUB.

Meets Fridays at 2174 Market street, San Francisco. Chief James A. Macdonald; First Chieftain George W. Miller; Treasurer, F. F. Finlay; Recording Secretary, G. Macdonald; Financial Secretary, S. McGregor; Physician, Dr. J. A. J. Macdonald;

SCOTTISH THISTLE CLUB.

Meets 2d and 4th Saturday evenings at 3265 Sixteenth, San Francisco.

Royal Chief, David Girdwood; Chieftain, Walter C. Campbell; Recorder, A. D. McDougal; Treasurer, Geo. W. Paterson; Financial Secretary, John A. Hanany; Sergeant-at-Arms, John H. Keen; Propertyman, Jas. Gray; Trustees, R. H. Murray, A. E. Nicholson and Alex E. Carlisle.

ST. ANDREW'S, SAN FRANCISCO.

The Society meets Monday evenings, Jefferson Square Building, 925 Golden Gate avenue. President.....Jas. C. Fyfe
Cor. SecretaryR. H. Murray

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, OAKLAND.

Meets every Thursday, 8 p. m., in rooms 46 and 47, Blake Block, corner of Twelfth and Washington streets.

PresidentRobert Howden
Secretary.....P. R. Scott

ORDER OF SCOTTISH CLANS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Clan Fraser, No. 78.

1st. The objects of the Clan shall be to establish a fund for the relief of sick Clansmen and to extend to them succor and sympathy "In time o' need."

2d. To institute and maintain a bequeathment fund for the benefit of widows and orphans of deceased Clansmen.

3. To cultivate fond recollections of Scotland and to recall its history, its people, its customs, its amusements, and the days o' Auld Lang Syne.

BENEFITS, FEES AND DUES.

The Order pays death benefits of \$250, \$500, \$1,000 and \$2,000.

Active members, in case of sickness or accident, receive the sum of \$7.50 per week, also physician's attendance, free of charge. Funeral benefit, \$25.00.

Active members, initiation fee.....\$3.00

Active members, monthly dues.....\$1.00

Honorary members, initiation fee.....\$5.00

Honorary members, yearly dues.....\$2.00

The Clan meets twice a month, on the first and third Thursday evenings, at New Era Hall, 2121 Market St., San Francisco.

ChiefAlex. R. Calder
Secretary.....T. W. Forsyth, 1016 Guerrero St.

Lady Lovat Lodge (auxiliary) meets second and fourth Fridays at Equity Hall, 139 Albion Ave., bet. Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. President, Miss H. Marshall; Secretary, Mrs. F. A. Gillson, 49 Wolf street, San Francisco.

OAKLAND—Clan Macdonald (Glencoe), Meets second and Fourth Tuesday (8 p. m.) at Maccabee Temple, 11th and Clay streets.
ChiefA. W. Anderson
Secretary.....A. Proctor, 928 34th St.

PRINGLE P. LIVINGSTON DUNN S. W. MOSCRIP

PRINGLE, DUNN & MOSCRIP
Construction Company

338 Pine Street, San Francisco

TELEPHONE DOUGLAS 1703

SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

The Order Sons of St. George is a fraternal and social organization having branch lodges in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada. The benefits are a weekly payment in case of sickness; a death benefit on the decease of a member or his wife, and the services of a first-class physician, with medicine, whenever necessary. Full particulars will be forwarded by the Secretary of any lodge on request.

G. PresW. H. Price, Victoria, B. C.
G. Secretary.....T. Poyser, 157, Ney St., S. F.

SAN FRANCISCO—Burnaby Lodge, 194, Meets Saturdays, 8 p. m., 222 Van Ness Ave.
W. PresidentW. G. S. Jones
W. Sec.P. C. Woodhouse, 41 Hardy st, S. F.

SAN FRANCISCO—Pickwick Lodge, 259, Meets every Monday, 8 p. m. at 1723 Market st.
Worthy PresidentM. Luby
Worthy Sec.....Thos. Poyser, 157 Ney St.

OAKLAND—Albion Lodge, 206, meets Wednesday evenings, K. of P. Hall, 12th and Alice Sts.
Worthy PresidentBro. Lee
Worthy Secretary, J. J. Roberts, 12th & Market

ALAMEDA—Derby Lodge, 285, meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Masonic Bldg.
Worthy President...L. Cook, 1211 S. Clara Av.
Worthy Secretary....F. Inganin, 915 Park St.

SAN JOSE—Victory Lodge, 287, meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Pythias Hall.
Worthy President...I. Knight, 135 White st.
Worthy Sec'y, E. W. Maynard 112 S. First St.

GRASS VALLEY—Victoria Lodge, 289, meets every Tuesday evening at Fraternal Hall.
Worthy President.....J. G. Mewton
Worthy Secy.....J. H. Ralph, P. O. Box 434

LOS ANGELES—Royal Oak, 320, meets Mondays, Mammoth Hall No. 2, 519 S. Broadway.
Worthy President.....M. O. Mould
Worthy Secretary, Ed. Cooper, 137 Ave, 52 W.

PASADENA—Alexandra Lodge, 385, meets 2d and 4th Fridays at K. of P. Hall.
W. President, E. R. Sanderson, 316 S. Prichard St., Los Angeles.
W. Sec.....T. P. Adney, 304 Grove, Pasadena

RIVERSIDE—Riverside Lodge, 472, meets first and third Wednesdays, Pythian Castle.
Worthy President.....F. M. Borden, Vine St
W. Sec...Geo. Poore, R. D. No. 1, West Riverside

LONG BEACH—General Gordon Lodge, No. 492, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at Castle Hall, 11 Pine street, Long Beach.
W. President.....F. B. Edminson
W. Secretary....R. I. Bostock, Del Mar Hotel

VICTORIA, B. C.—Milton Lodge, No. 311, meets 2d and 4th Mondays at A. O. U. W. Hall, Yates street.
W. President.....G. F. Sallaway
W. Secy....Geo. Penketh, 2517 Blanchard Ave.

DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE.

SAN FRANCISCO—Britannia Lodge, 7, meets every Monday, 8 p. m. at 1723 Market st.
Worthy PresidentMiss J. Mosier
W. F. Sec..Mrs. R. Meadows, 1976 Folsom st.

SAN FRANCISCO—Empress Victoria Lodge, 142 meets Saturday, 8 p. m. at 1723 Market st.
Worthy PresidentMrs. E. Burchell
W. F. Sec. ..Mrs. A. E. Creba, 353 Prospect ave.

CYMRODORION SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA.

Meets on first Friday of each month at I. O. B. B. Hall, 408 Van Ness avenue, San Francisco, David Lewis, President; W. H. Williams, Corresponding Secretary; W. O. Jones, Treasurer; Sam Phillips, Musical Director.

Capitol House
547 Sansome St., cor. Merchant
SAN FRANCISCO

100 Rooms by Day, Week or Month,
25c to 50c per Night

MRS. EMMA OLAFSEN, Proprietor

THE BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN.

is an excellent advertising medium. It reaches a prosperous class of people, who read it thoroughly and preserve the copies. It is the only paper of its kind on the Coast.

5 Per Cent.-GOOD INCOME ON SMALL SAVINGS-5 Per Cent.

Five per cent is better than most small investors receive, but no more than they should when their savings are loaned out on good mortgage securities, free from speculation.

The PACIFIC STATES SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY, organized in 1889, has been paying to its investors and depositors from 5 per cent to 7 per cent interest per annum.

Assets, verified, \$1,216,203.81.
Inquire for particulars relating to its Installment Deposit Certificate at 569 California street, San Francisco, Cal.

GEO. E. MILLER CONTRACTING CO.

Builders, Store and Office Fittings

710 Montgomery St., San Francisco

Formerly 633 Commercial St.

A. W. MARTIN & CO.

Funeral Directors

1868 Geary St., above Fillmore, S. F.

Telephone West 1524

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS VICTORS, ZONOPHONES

Delivered free to your nearest R. R. office on receipt of full retail price. Write for particulars.

PETER BACIGALUPI & SONS

RETAIL, 1113 FILLMORE ST.

WHOLESALE, 1021 GOLDEN

GATE AVE., SAN FRANCISCO.

Before the Fire at 731 Mission
and 1149 Market

THE HOLMES CO.

Dealers in

Books of Every Description

1158-A and 1158-B MARKET STREET
Near McAllister

SAN FRANCISCO

Books Bought, Sold and Exchanged. Technical, Legal, Medical and Scientific Works.

ANCHOR LINE

GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY

Sailing from New York every Saturday

NEW TWIN SCREW STEAMSHIPS

Ocean passage 7 1-2 days

Splendid Accommodations Excellent Service

Applications for reservations, summer sailings, should be made well in advance. For general information, apply to F. W. PRINCE, Agent, 673 Market St., San Francisco, or any local agent.

THOS. MIRK

WM D. HALKET

BAY CITY IRON WORKS

TANKS AND BOILERS

Structural Iron and Steel Contractors

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIGHT AND HEAVY SHEET IRON
BLACKSMITH AND WROUGHT IRON WORK

REPAIR WORK SOLICITED

1243-1245 Harrison St.
Bet. Eighth and Ninth

San Francisco
Phone Special 1311

FOR TICKETS TO AND FROM

The Old Country

By the best Lines at Lowest Rates;
and for Drafts on Principal Cities

GO TO

THOS. COOK & SON,

JAS. FLOOD BUILDING

Market and Powell Streets, San Francisco

Chief Office: Ludgate Circus, London, Eng.

Tours to all Parts of the World.

The A. VAN DER NAILLEN SCHOOL of Practical Mining, Civil, Mechanical, Electrical Engineering, Metallurgy, Cyanide Process, &c, Surveying, Architecture, Drawing and Assaying. Established 1864. B. C. Gov. Examinations—send for catalogue. Emanuel Hall, Forty-ninth and Cherry Sts., Oakland, Cal.

The Old Firm

New Goods

DOREY & CUNNINGHAM

Men's Underwear, Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Gloves, Neckties, etc. The Best Makes Only in Stock.

11 MARKET ST. AND 904 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

ALLAN LINE

FAST ATLANTIC STEAMERS

Virginian, turbine engines, triple screws...12,000 Tons.
Victorian, turbine engines, triple screws...12,000
Corsican (new) twin screws...11,000
Tunisian, twin screws...10,576
Ionian, twin screws...9,000
23 Steamers, aggregating 153,026 tons.

SEASON 1907

LIVERPOOL

Regular weekly service from Montreal. Highest class passenger accommodation by this service for all classes. Moderate rates.

LONDON & HAVRE (France)

Regular sailings from Montreal. One class of cabin passengers only will be carried. They will enjoy all the privileges of the steamer, including the dining room, music room, smoking room; in other words, the best the steamer affords.

GLASGOW

Montreal to Glasgow weekly. One class of cabin passengers only will be carried. They will enjoy all the privileges of the Steamer, including the dining room, music room, smoking room; in other words, the best the steamer affords.

BOSTON & GLASGOW

One class of cabin passengers only will be carried. They will enjoy all the privileges of the steamer, including the dining room, music room, smoking room, in other words, the best the steamer affords.

For further particulars apply to

ALLAN & CO.

Gen'l Western Agents

171 East Jackson Blvd

CHICAGO

R. R. RITCHIE

FLOOD BLDG., SAN FRANCISCO.

ESTABLISHED 1858

CRAIG, COCHRAN & CO,

Funeral Directors and Embalmers

1169 Valencia Street, Near 23rd

LADY ATTENDANT SAN FRANCISCO

H. LeBARON SMITH

TAILOR

Also Ready Made Clothing

587 McALLISTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

LASH'S BITTERS

TONIC LAXATIVE.

Depot 1725 Mission Street, San Francisco.

THE THOMAS SANITARIUM

Medical, Surgical and Maternity cases received. Prices moderate

X-Ray Examinations and Plutres Made.

2235 POST STREET, S. F.

between Scott and Devisadero Sts.

Phone West 2989

DR. E. W. THOMAS,
Physician and Surgeon.

G. A. WRIGHT
G. RUSHFORTH
B. J. S. CAHILL

ASSOCIATE ARCHITECTS

Formerly of 2277 California St. have removed their Architectural Offices to

571 California Street

Phone Temp. 4733

SAN FRANCISCO

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

With which is amalgamated
THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Head Office: Toronto, Canada

London Office, 2 Lombard St., E. C.

New York Office, 16 Exchange Place.

Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000 Reserve Fund, \$5,000,000

AGGREGATE RESOURCES OVER \$113,000,000.

Branches of the Bank: British Columbia, 15; Yukon Ter., 2; Northwest Provinces, 62; Eastern Canada, 81; United States, 6.

SAN FRANCISCO Main Office, Sansome and California Streets

Uptown Office, Van Ness Avenue and Eddy

A. KAINS, Mgr.

BRUCE HEATHCOTE, Asst. Mgr.

THE CONTINENTAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

IN BUSINESS FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS.

Subscribed Capital\$15,060,000.00

Paid-in Capital and Reserve..... 2,131,317.50

Six per cent paid on Term Deposits.

Five per cent paid on Ordinary Deposits.

Washington Dodge, President.

James McCullough, First Vice-President.

Joseph G. Crawford, M. D., Second Vice-President.

Gavin McNab, Attorney.

William Corbin, Secretary and General Manager.

Always glad to answer questions. Call or write at any time.

Cor. Market and Church Sts., San Francisco

George W. Lunt.

Henry C. Bunker.

Telephone Market 2620.

FUNERALS QUIETLY CONDUCTED BY

BUNKER & LUNT

UNDERTAKERS

2666 MISSION STREET SAN FRANCISCO

Mission Masonic Temple

Embalming a Specialty

Lady Attendants

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

FUNDS OVER \$72,000,000.

The World's Greatest Fire Insurance Company.

"DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR" and no Discount.

ROLLA V. WATT, Manager Pacific Coast Department.

Temporary Office, 122 and 124 Sansome St., S. F., (pending erection of new Royal Bldg.).

Telephone Oakland 4508

J. A. BARLOW

PICTURE

FRAMES



ART

GOODS

356 Twelfth Street, Oakland

PATRONIZE the ADVERTISERS in the BRITISH CALIFORNIAN

If You Are Going East

OR TO

China, Japan, Australia

SEE THE

Canadian Pacific R'y Co.

At 77 Ellis St. (Jas. Flood Bldg.)

SAN FRANCISCO

E. E. PENN, General Agent, Passenger Dept.